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MOSCOW TV INTERVIEWS THINK TANK CHIEF LA ROCQUE

LD052320 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1550 GMT 5 Jul 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] As already reported, Comrade Dobrynin, the USSR ambassador in the U.S., has handed to Rear Admiral Gene La Rocque, retired, director of the Washington Center for Defense Information, a reply to his letter to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, calling on the USSR to declare a moratorium on nuclear arms tests. In his interview to Soviet television Gene La Rocque said:

[[Begin recording] [La Rocque in English with Russian translation] It is a great honor to receive the answer from General Secretary Gorbachev. The content of the answer turned out to be even more exciting, because he confirmed the USSR position speaking out against the arms race and for preventing the threat of nuclear war. He also clearly stated that while the Soviet Union is striving for an accord in the field of arms control, the U.S. does not show such a desire.

[Correspondent] The news about the Soviet-American summit meeting this autumn was just now declared. How do you evaluate this?

[La Rocque] My colleagues and I have for several years been urging President Reagan to meet the Soviet leaders. We are glad that at last such a meeting will take place. I think that this is an excellent step forward, when the leaders of the two leading countries of the world will sit together and discuss the possibilities of improving relations. I think the most important result of the meeting between Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan in Geneva will be a better mutual understanding between the leaders and between the countries. If we want to avoid nuclear war, the leaders of our states as well as our peoples must get to know each other better, because it is not we who are enemies, but nuclear war that is our mutual enemy. [end recording]

CDE SESSION, ENDS, HINDERED BY WEST'S STANCE

LD051319 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Stockholm July 5 TASS -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe completed its scheduled session here today.

Summing up the results of the just-ended round of the talks, ambassador-at-large Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation at the conference, said that the proposal of socialist countries on the non-use of military force was making its way forward, despite stubborn resistance of the U.S. and some of its allies. That proposal has become the core of the poltical debate. Many neutral and nonaligned states come out in favor of imparting the international obligation on the non-use of force with the necessary weight and authority, and giving it a concrete content as regards the present-day dangerous situation in Europe.

The working documents tabled by socialist countries on the issue of notification of major exercises of ground, naval and air forces, as well as major troop movements and re-deployments charted a new direction for the development of the Helsinki confidence measures. They clearly orientate the conference toward efficiently enhancing European security.

Against the backdrop of these broad initiatives NATO proposals on notification of operations of ground forces only and on making available intelligence data on the structure and stationing of military formations of the socialist countries look like an overt attempt to win unilateral military advantages for the United States.

One of the major issues at the conference is the issue raised by socialist countries concerning the limitation of the scale of military exercises in Europe which, as is seen from the example of some NATO exercises, closely resemble in character the deployment of combat troops for the beginning of combat operations. Nonaligned countries enthusiastically back such limitations. And again the whole matter turns on the negative position of the United States and its allies.

The replacement of confidence measures with shameless attempts at espionage, the reluctance of the U.S.A. to resolve urgent problems of confidence-building in Europe prevent the conference from embarking on practical talks and hinder it from entering a business-like rhythm. The next session of the conference is to open on September 10.

Zorin Commentary

LD052258 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. Today in the capital of Sweden the routine session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe completed its work. The linchpin of the political discussion held over the past weeks was the proposal put forward by the socialist countries for the abstention from using military force. In spite of the determined resistance of the U.S. delegation and some of its allies, many representatives of neutral and nonaligned countries supported this proposal. As a result one can speak of the moral success of the socialist countries, whose position stimulates growing support throughout the world. At the same time it needs to be noted that the U.S.'s determined reluctance to address current problems, mainly connected with the strengthening of confidence in Europe, continues to prevent the conference from approaching practical negotiations. In any event, in the course of the round of negotiations which finished today it did not prove possible to do this. The next session of the Stockholm Conference has been set for 10 September.

NATO Countries Main Obstacle

LD052229 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- Valentin Gubernatorov video report]

[Text] The sixth session of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe ended in Stockholm today.

[Begin video recording] The sixth session summed up the results of the 18 months' of work of this international forum. Now, not only the positions of the sides and the way toward progress have become clearer, but also the difficulties hampering them. The session demonstrated that the main obstacle in the way of confidence and security in Europe is the position of the NATO countries. They fail to meet the socialist states halfway on any issue, even the smallest.

At the same time, the current session demonstrated a good and working attitude among the representatives of the neutral and nonaligned countries. Many of these advocated that the international obligations on not using military force and maintaining peaceful relations should be filled with specific substance in the conditions of the dangerous situation in the world. These countries also supported the proposal to limit the scale of major military exercises on the European Continent. Only the United States and its NATO allies have so far given no reasonable [vrazumitelnyy] reply to these peace initiatives by the socialist states.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community advocate substantive negotiations and the drawing up of mutually acceptable accords that would unite major measures of a political nature with specific confidence measures in the military shpere. The attainment of such accords at the conference would be another stage in strengthening and developing the process of relaxing tension, the foundations of which were laid 10 years ago in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. [end recording]

IZVESTIYA CITED ON W. EUROPE RESPONSE TO BUSH TRIP

LD071128 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- "The American vice-president was the fourth high-ranking representative of the U.S. leadership to have travelled to the Old World in the past several weeks," Boris Ivanov writes in IZVESTIYA today, commenting on George Bush's trip to Western Europe. "From the beginning of May, President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz and Defence Secretary Weinberger visited the region. All of them, one way or another, tried to sell the Western Europeans Washington's notorious idea of militarizing outer space."

"In this sense, Bush's trip was yet another stage in the intensive drive of the Republican administration, aimed at enlisting unconditional allied support for its militarist programmes," the writer points out.

"As is known, neither Reagan with his tough anti-Soviet rhetoric, nor Shultz with his subtle exhortations succeeded in dispelling fears of the Western European public over the overseas plans to develop space armaments. The public justly regard these plans as, on the one hand, an accelerator of a qualitatively new stage of the arms race and, on the other hand, a brake, blocking progress at the Soviet-American Talks on nuclear and space armaments." "Judging from press reaction, a majority of Western European governments were rather cool to Bush's mission," Ivanov points out. "France resolutely reaffirmed its previous negative attitude to involvement in the 'star wars'. No particular interest was shown in Rome, The Hague, Brussels or London."

"Summing up the results of Bush's tour, Western analysts come to the conclusions that the American vice-president's trip was not particularly successful," the commentary says. "Despite all attractiveness of the 'defensive nuclear umbrella' promised to them, the Western Europeans refused to swallow the White House's 'star wars' bait."

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD052016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1615 GMT 5 Jul 85

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Pavel Kasparov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator, with Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS military-political observer, Edgar Cheporov, APN political observer, and Yuriy Vybornov, Gostele radio correspondent in Rome]

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] The reaching of serious accords obviously does not enter into the plans of official Washington, says Nikolay Lysenko of Kiev. It is stubbornly striving to implement its highly dangerous program for the militarization of space, which is rightly known throughout the world as "star wars." No small part in these plans, it appears, is devoted to the American space shuttle program. What is this program? Why is the Pentagon interested in it? We are asked about this in particular by Shaykhmurad Kurbanovich Mamedov of Ashkhabad and Boris Alekseyevich Likhachev of Svetlogorsk in Kalinin Oblast. I have asked our guest Vladimir Nikolayevich Chernyshev, military-political observer of TASS, a colonel in the reserve, to answer these and many other such questions. Please proceed, Vladimir Nikolayevich.

U.S. Space Shuttle Program

[Chernyshev] The implementation of the space shuttle program began in the U.S. in 1969. The first orbital test flight of the spacecraft took place in April 1981, and the first flight for purely military purposes in January 1985. At present, the system includes three examples of the spacecraft: The Columbia, Challenger, and Discovery. This year a fourth one, the Atlanta, is due to come into service. The spacecraft are launched from a launching pad at the Kennedy Space Flight Center and the flights are controlled from Houston. It currently takes about 2 months to prepare for a flight. The ground complex of the system can handle 10 flights a year. The space shuttle system is expected to be in full operation toward the end of the eighties. By that time there should be three launching pads in operation, two at the Kennedy Space Flight Center and one at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California. The special launch and landing complex for military purposes at Vandenberg is due to be ready for use in October of this year. The U.S. Air Force has already spent almost $3 billion on it. The Defense Department is currently also building a joint space operations center at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Inside Cheyenne Mountain in the same state, galleries have been dug to a depth of 500 meters and an Aerospace Defense Center is being built. It will have about 100 computers. This center comes under the Joint Space Command of the U.S. Armed Forces, which was set up in December of last year. According to the Pentagon's schemes, bringing the center into operation is intended to enable a check to be maintained on the situation in space and to enable the space shuttle to be used for military purposes.

The creation of the shuttle and the launching complex at Vandenberg Air Force Base, and of the Joint Center for Space Operations, comprises yet another proof of the growing militarization of the American space programs.

[Kasparov] Vladimir Nikolayevich, what can you say about the interest being shown in the space shuttle by the Pentagon recently? We are asked to talk about this, in particular by listener Andrey Svetlanov of Aktyubinsk, and also by some other comrades.

[Chernyshev] It must be said plainly that the Pentagon has a most tremendous interest in this program.

For many years the U.S. Defense Department has been putting into space a system intended to support combat operations: satellites for observation, reconnaissance, detecting missile launches, navigation, communications, meteorological satellites, and others. Now they are talking of space weapons to fulfill combat functions, in other words, a space-based strike weapon, intended to strike at targets both in space and on earth. To implement these plans, means are required to provide for a massive military penetration into space. The space shuttle provides just such a means, since these spacecraft, unlike conventional carrier rockets, can be repeatedly used to deliver military cargos into orbit around the earth. According to the calculations of the American specialists, whereas U.S. potential capacity to put military cargo into space by means of conventional carrier rockets has never been more than 20 metric tons annually, the introduction of the space shuttle will raise this capacity to 600 metric tons by the middle of the decade; this will enable the Pentagon to put a total of 3,000 metric tons of military cargo into space by the end of the decade. To use the words of one American scientist, reusable spacecraft are destined to be a sort of star taxi for the Pentagon.

However, apart from putting military satellites and space battle platforms into orbit, the Pengagon also intends to impose other tasks on the space shuttle spacecraft: the holding of experiments in developing both promising backup systems and weapons systems based in space; the assembly in space of space battle platforms, their servicing, repair, and refueling; intercepting and inspecting other people's satellites. The possibility of using these spacecraft as weapons carriers for destroying targets in space and making strikes at particularly important targets on earth is also being considered. Let us take, for example, the task of intercepting and inspecting other people's satellites. As the American press wrote recently, in peacetime the U.S. may limit itself purely to inspecting, in other words, studying Soviet satellites directly in orbit or in special centers, for which purpose they could be taken out of orbit and delivered to earth in the cargo compartment of the space shuttle.

[Kasparov] Vladimir Nikolayevich, how frequently, in your opinion, does the Pentagon intend to utilize the space shuttle spacecraft in the future?

[Chernyshev] In February of this year the U.S. President signed a special directive of the National Security Council on the utilization of this program for military purposes, thus legitimizing its military direction. The directive provides for handing over to the Pentagon at least a third of all launches of these spacecraft. Accordingly, the flight plan published recently in the U.S. shows that up to the end of 1987 it is intended to make 41 launches of the space shuttle, of which seven will be purely military. After 1988 the Pentagon will be using for its own purpose eight of the 24 flights planned for each year. Besides this, American officials admit that in case of necessity, further spacecraft will be put at the Pentagon's disposal at their first demand. There are already plans, up to the end of the present decade, for 15 totally secret flights.

Starting in 1987 it is planned to use spacecraft of the space shuttle series to make at least two major experiments, as the U.S. calls them, in the "star wars" program. Nor is that all. At the Pentagon's orders, plans are being worked out for piloted and pilotless spacecraft which will be able to be used both from earth and from space platforms or large transport aircraft. It is intended to use them to make strikes from space at terrestrial strategic targets, to solve problems in antimissile defense, and so on. At the end of June, the latest flight of the spacecraft Discovery took place. This flight was the latest practical step in implementing the wide-scale program put forward by the U.S. Administration for the militarization of space. During Discovery's flight, the U.S. conducted tests of one of the possible components of an antimissile system with space-based elements. This was the whole point of the flight.

The possibility of using the rays of powerful ground-based lasers to destroy targets in space with the aid of space-based reflectors was investigated. A laser beam sent from a ground installation was reflected by a mirror on the spacecraft and was received at the ground installation again. The Pentagon and the leaders of the American "star wars" program attached tremendous significance to this experiment, considering it to be the first stage of still more expensive and complex space operations in using lasers and rockets. It is thus quite clear that the Discovery's flight demonstrated the ever closer tying of the space shuttle program to the so-called "star wars."

It is noteworthy that the crew of the American spacecraft were conducting this experiment, dangerous to the cause of peace, at the same time the Soviet cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Savinykh were working in orbit around the earth on behalf of science and peace, and the Soviet automatic spacecraft Vega-1 and Vega-2 were helping to make important scientific discoveries on the planet Venus. It would really be difficult to find a more convincing proof of the opposite nature of the two approaches to space. The Soviet Union has always been and remains the opponent of any kind of "star wars." Its slogan is peace on earth and in space. But the U.S. Reagan Administration, pursuing a course for the militarizatin of space, is sacrificing the program for utilizing space peacefully. This policy cannot but arouse concern throughout the world, including in the U.S. itself.

[Kasparov] You are right, Vladimir Nikolayevich. We in the USSR are keeping a close eye on the schemes of the Pentagon. In this connection I would like to remind our listeners of the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoken in Dnepropetrovsk -- that the Soviet Union, if faced with a real threat from space, would find an effective means of counteraction. Let no one be in any doubt about this.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD071745 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Jul 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with political observer Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin and All-Union Radio commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, dear comrades. The events of this week, primarily the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have once again shown with the greatest clarity and persuasiveness the consistency of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union. This course has found concrete reflection in the visit of the party and governmental delegation of the SRV led by Comrade Le Duan to the Soviet Union, which finished also this week, and in the visit of Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia. These visits reflected the main, priority line of the foreign policy course of our party and state, namely, the line aimed at the development and deepening of relations with socialist states.

[Shishlin] This course is one that began along with the birth and establishment of the world socialist system, and this line has been confirmed quite unambiguously and authoritatively by those practical steps being taken by the party Central Committee and by the Soviet state for the enrichment and intensification of cooperation among socialist states. In this regard I would like to name among the events of the recent period, apart from the very rich and fruitful visits which you have mentioned, and this can be said quite definitely about the visit of our Vietnamese friends and about our Yugoslav comrades, but I would like to name of course such a prominent event as the 40th session of CEMA.

I think that our listeners remember that this meeting was preceded by the work of the meeting of the secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties in Moscow, which was also devoted to economic problems.

40th CEMA Session's Work

[Levin] The work of the 40th session of CEMA received a high appraisal from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and it is also highly regarded by the leading organs of the other fraternal parties. In a report at a routine meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo it was noted that joint documents signed at the session are directed at the raising of the efficiency of the economy of the fraternal countries by accelerating its transfer to a course of intensive development; at the securing of a high quality of machines, equipment, and other supply goods; and at the further improvement of the structure and technical level of production.

[Shishlin] During the eighties, especially in the most recent years, the socialist countries have been quite clearly taking on a certain acceleration in their social and economic development. Now that the strategic long-term line of development has crystallized, with the emphasis on scientific and technical progress, the improvement of the managerial mechanism, and the moral and material stimulation to raise production efficiency, the coming years, of course, will doubtless be marked by even more significant results. It is not only a matter of going on to a new qualitative level of development of the national economies, but one of approaching a new qualitative level in the cooperation itself, in the matter of deepening socialist economic integration, which is not at all a sort of direction based on directives as is occasionally said in the West. No, this grows out of the organic needs of the development of the national economies of the participants in CEMA, and it is also that firm foundation for the deepening of cooperation in this, the economic, direction. Of course the political side of the links also looks immeasurably more intensive and richer. In foreign policy affairs, in particular, a confident coordination of our actions is taking place, and it is very characteristic -- and you will probably agree with this -- that one thing that is noticeable at present is a stressed, clearly expressed line for the widening and enrichment of what is customarily called the political dialogue of the socialist countries with the countries of West Europe. This is not at all a Soviet monopoly; an analogous line is also taken by our friends, our allies, our partners in the Warsaw Treaty.

[Levin] I would like to return to the visits of our Vietnamese and Yugoslav comrades, and relate in a concrete manner what it was that marked these visits. Well, Vietnam is in a certain special position in CEMA, just like Cuba and Mongolia. We, I mean the CEMA countries, understand perfectly what a complex situation exists in these countries, and at present Vietnam, Mongolia, and Cuba all receive extensive help in creating modern industry and developing modern agriculture. Coming out of this visit by the Vietnamese comrades to the Soviet Union, an accord was reached that, in particular, we will supply favorable credit to Vietnam and increase supplies of petroleum products, fertilizers, rolled iron, and cotton. It must never be forgotten that the Vietnamese comrades were effectively waging war for their freedom, for their independence for over 30 years, and now to restore what has been destroyed by the war, to create a new, essentially national economy, is a very difficult thing.

[Shishlin] Yes, and the main thing is to reconstruct the entire economy on socialist principles, to organize it properly on socialist principles.

Soviet-Yugoslav Negotiations

[Levin] As far as the Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations in Moscow and the meeting of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev with Milka Planinc are concerned, it suffices to say that the Soviet Union is the most important external trading partner of Yugoslavia, and Yugoslavia occupies a high place -- ninth -- among the trading partners of the Soviet Union. We have a long-term accord; in 1980 a long-term program for economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to the year 1990 was worked out; in 1983 during Comrade Tikhonov's visit to Yugoslavia, a document on the fundamental directions for the realization of this program was signed; and there is a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation up to the year 2000. These long-term drafts or plans provide us with a foundation to say that Soviet-Yugoslav relations -- and Yugoslavia is not a member of CEMA...

[Shishlin interrupts] But it takes part in its work.

[Levin resumes] Yes, it takes an active part in its work -- that these relations open wide prospects. By the way, the Yugoslav press very highly assessed the results of the CEMA meeting and moreover the central organ of the LCY, the newspaper BORBA, stressed that Yugoslavia has a big interest in the development and expansion of cooperation with the CEMA countries which are its important trade partners.

Interparty Relations

[Shishlin] I would add to what has been said that both with Yugoslavia, and with Vietnam, just as with other socialist countries, we are connected not only by economic interests, not only by an interest in the successful development of one another, but also by many common political positions: On the main, key, questions, on the consolidation of peace, on the securing of international security, we act in unison.

[Levin] To this I would add one more fact: Yugoslavia is presently preparing for the 13th LCY Congress. The preparation for congresses of fraternal parties has got under way not only in the Soviet Union, but also in the GDR and in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia...

[Shishlin interrupts] In Cuba.

[Levin resumes] In Cuba, in Poland, the Hungarian comrades and the Romanians have already held their congresses, and this is also a single common course in which our political relations develop. Since we have touched on this question in connection with the visit by Comrade Milka Planinc, it must be noted that the interparty connections between our countries are also developing very actively, and they are becoming deeper. This is also a gratifying point which reflects the common line of which we are speaking, the priority line of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union for the development and deepening of relations with fraternal socialist countries, with all socialist states, about which, by the way, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev recently spoke once again, mentioning that we are for the development of relations with all socialist countries.

[Kobysh] Now this active cooperation -- economic and political -- between socialist countries takes place not by itself, not in some sort of vacuum, but in the very real world, and it is a factor in the stability of this world. It provides, so to speak, guarantees of a peaceful future for mankind. This is a serious factor of today's reality, just the very existence of this cooperation, and this is now understood by very many people.

[Levin] But a factor, of course -- this is undoubted -- of prime importance.

Moreover, of course, we are not at all curtailing, but on the contrary we are striving, to intensify also the dialogue, a constructive political dialogue, with capitalist countries. In developing, striving to develop a constructive dialogue with capitalist countries in order to achieve a turning point in the current negative development, generally of international relations, in order to achieve a return to detente, the Soviet Union is undertaking very active efforts.

[Shishlin] We really do live in a harsh, troubled, restless world, and without dialogue, without restoring confidence, without overcoming suspicion and alienation, it is difficult to find solutions to the key international problems. In this sense, of course, there are events which have already taken place -- I am thinking of the talks with the Italian leaders, and the negotiations with Willy Brandt, the leader of the German Social Democrats, and other contacts, in particular those which occurred in Vienna on the occasion of the conclusion of the Austrian State Treaty, and now there are new accords, about which the comrades know: the accord on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to France, and then the Soviet-American summit meeting. These are of course events of first-ranking significance in international life today, and among the international news this is beyond doubt the most important.

Gorbachev Visit to France

[Kobysh] Yes, all this is being seen everywhere, throughout the world, as a sign of the very great dynamism in our policies, of their peace-loving, constructive nature. We sincerely wish for dialogue. We are trying to overcome existing differences with the United States, NATO, and with other Western countries, and we approach all the talks we hold and will hold in the future with open, well-meaning hearts. Now, without a doubt, nobody doubts that this is done sincerely, that we are truly concerned with the search for paths to peace. In his reply to the appeal by the U.S. Union of Concerned Scientists, about their anxiety lest the arms race be extended into space and generally about the arms race, including the nuclear arms race in progress, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that this problem really does require a bold approach. Yesterday's yardsticks, narrow notions of unilateral gains and advantages -- which are, moreover, illusory -- can hardly be applied. Now, more than ever before, a farsighted policy is needed, one founded on an understanding of reality and those dangers which we shall inevitably encounter tomorrow. In my view, this is the kind of talk people have been waiting for for a long time. It is an attempt to make sense of all the complications of today's world, and we understand that the forthcoming summit meetings are not all that straightforward and the road to them is not such an easy one. Much remains to be done to make them fruitful, but we are working toward this, and will do all we can to ensure that they are fruitful.

[Shishlin] Although, of course, there is this factor, Vitaliy Ivanovich, in particular in connection with the accord on the visit to France: In many commentaries an idea of this kind is being tossed about -- that the Soviet Union has allegedly decided to play the European card in its policy and use the intensification of dialogue with the Europeans to exert appropriate political pressure on the United States.

In this connection I would like to say that, sometimes when you familiarize yourself with the commentaries of Western journalists and Western political figures about one Soviet action or another, you catch yourself thinking that they really do think in some categories of a unique nature, as though in contemporary international relations, in contemporary mutual links, in the contemporary world, you could cheat, deceive, or swindle anybody...

[Levin] Talleyrand-style diplomacy.

[Shishlin] Yes. That is long past, long past. Strictly speaking, the strength of Soviet policy lies in the fact that it is an open policy. It states it aims openly, and the methods it proposes are those of dialogue on an equal basis, methods which draw attention to the search for those points of contact on the basis of which a reasonable compromise can be sought.

[Kobysh] Generally speaking, if we are talking about playing the card of cooperation and dialogue, God grant -- as they say -- that everybody play that game. Let everybody play such cards.

[Levin] Some commentators in the West are now noting that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to France will be his first foreign tour to a capitalist country since his election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. I think there may well be a certain element of logic in this, for Soviet-French relations have long held a highly visible place in the world's political life, and we -- and France, it must be said, for its part -- have done a lot in the postwar world to develop dialogue and seek solutions to those problems facing the world. If we now succeed again in moving Soviet-French relations ahead, in the interests of all of Europe and of all international relations, this will certainly correspond again to the interests of the whole world, and, once again, as you say, Vitaliy Ivanovich, God grant that everybody play these games.

U.S.-USSR Summit Meeting

As for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting, of course, here, you know comrades, it will be thoroughly prepared. There is plenty of time to do so, almost 5 months. At the same time, however, the outstanding questions in Soviet-American relations are obvious, above all the question of ending the arms race, above all that of preventing the militarization of space. You mentioned Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's reply to the appeal from the Union of Concerned Scientists. This union brings together several hundred American scientists and members of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. It is, as it were, the flower of American scientific thought. Incidentally, I have several times seen reports in the press saying that 90 percent of U.S. scientists reject the program for the militarization of space, all those "star wars." This Union of Concerned Scientists appealed to both Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan for an accord between the United States and the Soviet Union on a total ban on the manufacture and testing of space weapons, and in the interim for the antisatellite weapons, and for confirmation of their adherence to the 1972 treaty restricting antimissile defense systems.

I do not know what the President of the United States said in reply to this proposal, but the reply by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is as clear as can be: We are in favor of preventing the militarization of space; we have already tabled a draft treaty banning the use of force in space, and from space against earth; at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons, we are sincerely striving to reach agreement barring all the paths to the militarization of space; and as for the moratorium, we have already been adhering to it for 2 years, and we unswervingly stand for the observance of the clauses of the Treaty Limiting Antimissile Defense Systems. That is to say that our answer to the appeal from the U.S. scientists is absolutely clear, specific, and thoroughly positive.

[Shishlin] In connection with achieving accord on the date and venue for the Soviet-American summit meeting, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz issued a special statement. He was being asked by journalists about whether this would be a watershed in the development of international relations.

Shultz showed a measure of caution, and said that he would not use that expression, "a watershed", and here we may no doubt agree with him. He describes the significance of the meeting as follows: I think, Shultz says, that it is essential for us to recognize the fact that this is an ongoing process. The President's meeting with the general secretary will be a very important element in the process, and I am sure that it will be preseded by very energetic preparations. If the meeting is crowned with success, this will make it possible to draft a kind of agenda for the future. Shultz went on to stress the importance of the meeting. It is indisputably of exceptional importance, if one takes account of the parlous state of Soviet-American relations.

In the United States itself, among the U.S. public and various political circles, a mood is growing in favor of leveling out Soviet-American relations. Certain U.S. legislators want to personally foster a warming of Soviet-American relations, and roughly 16 congressional delegations have voiced a wish to visit Moscow in the coming months, so one might as well draw up a special calendar for visits by U.S. congressmen to the Soviet Union.

Nonetheless, we must, of course, recognize very clearly that the problems now in both Moscow's and Washington's field of vision, and the way we regard these problems and the way the U.S. Administration regards them, all this tells us that this meeting will be far from simple. It will be a complex, difficult one, but indisputably absolutely vital, absolutely vital, because the fate of the world today depends of course not only upon the United States and the Soviet Union. It depends on the international community as a whole, but a great deal in future destinies will of course be determined by the way Soviet-American relations take shape, and whether success is achieved, in the last analysis, in urging the United States to adopt the path of deep arms cuts, the path of preventing the militarization of space, the path of reaffirming peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

[Kobysh] As I was listening to you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, I was reminded of an American play, a show I saw on Broadway, in which the main character says that an awful lot of troubles occur in peoples' lives simply because they do not find the time to sit down and talk to each other. Undoubtedly the dramas of ordinary people, the dramas of everyday life, cannot be extended exactly into the field of politics. However, there is a great deal in politics, too, that takes place simply because there is no dialogue, because the two sides are not very well informed about intentions and objectives. Of course, if the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and the U.S. President simply have a meeting and talk and look each other in the eye, then this is very important in itself, important for relations between our countries, and important, too, for the overall climate on earth. Hence, the high level of interest in this, this heightened interest, although I do agree that it is not all that simple.

Bush West Europe Visit

[Levin] What's more, while congressional delegations are preparing to come to the Soviet Union, Vice President Bush has already visited Western Europe and urged the U.S.'s NATO allies to support its "star wars" plans. This trip has just ended, and one can already add up some of the results.

[Shishlin] Attitudes there are very complex, Viktor Nikolayevich. On the political level, of course, all types of reservations are being expressed on this so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. However, as far as the transnational corporations are concerned, as far as the major European scientific centers are concerned, they are naturally allured by the thousands of millions of American dollars.

Bush, it's interesting that you mentioned his visit; he, as you know, gave a speech at the London Insittute of Strategic Studies. It was a fairly interesting speech, which in fact shows the state of U.S. relations with its European partners. I will even quote his words without commenting. In view of the fact, Bush said, that the alliance -- that is to say NATO -- has served us so successfully for more than 30 years, some people on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean have begun to regard it as something that can be taken for granted. There are several signs pointing to this: increasing concern for one's own interests and a tendency to reject responsibilities and obligations that do not enjoy political popularity; continuing flirtation with neutralism, frequently observed when they try to put the United States into the same category as the Soviet Union; and such a strong yearning for peace that some people simply stop seeing what it is that has to be done to preserve peace under conditions of freedom. You can hear the degree of disappointement present in these words about the approach of America's NATO partners to the disciplinary measures, really, to which Washington is resorting in order that everything might run smoothly according to America's dictation.

[Levin] Here, too, one can see the problem of the noticeably more complicated relations between the United States and Western Europe, and primarily -- well, we still refer to the Ten of the Common Market, although they will be the Twelve with the New Year when Spain and Portugal become full-fledged members -- between these two centers. Of course, Japan is another political center, but if we are now concentrating our attention on relations between the United States and Western Europe, then we see that more and more insults and recriminations are being uttered in each direction. They have remembered words in Western Europe that were once spoken during one of the summit conferences by a man who is not now in power but who at one time was U.S. secretary of state and presidential national security adviser: Henry Kissinger. He described Western Europe is very disparaging terms: an old lady too proud to admit her own ruin; an aristocratic lady who flaunts her ancient coat-of-arms and who still regards herself as the center of the universe. Their attitude to this in Europe was extremely pained. Naturally that is not a fair assessment overall. It is absolutely wrong, although, of course, Western Europe is perhaps losing in the competitive struggle at the moment and falling behind the United States and Japan in technological development. But Western Europe does not want anyone to order it around,and it does not want to let her American ally do so. These attitudes also indicate that the United States does need to introduce certain corrections. Furthermore, since the attitude of Western Europe to the "star wars" problem is of prime importance for us, it's worth mentioning again that there is essentially no active support. In fact, there is a great deal of wariness.

[Kobysh] It's not just that there's wariness; there's an understanding that this is an abyss into which mankind might be pushed if these plans become a reality. You mentioned 90 percent of American scientists understand this and express it. No doubt more than 90 percent of the population understands this in Western Europe, and they, too, speak in full voice . Thus, the American Administration is now in a very complicated position as far as this program is concerned: Of course, Nikolay Vladimirovich is correct, a very great deal of money and technological capacities have been made available. These are tempting and alluring but the fear is very great as well. This leade to an extremely complicated tangle of contradictions which they might not be able to sort out. At any rate, I do not see any possibility of its disentanglement.

[Levin] It's the kind of Gordian knot that has to be cut by bold decisions The path towards the consolidation of peace: that is the main task currently facing mankind. It is a very acute task, and means curbing the arms race on earth and preventing an arms race in space.

[Shishlin] That, moreover, will open up opportunities for peaceful and mutually advantageous cooperation, so that mankind might tackle the many difficult common problems.

[Levin] And not just in bilateral relations between, say, the developed capitalist countries, between the capitalist and the socialist countries, and relations with the developing countries. This, too, is a very acute problem. However, until the problem of halting the arms race and preventing the militarization of space has been solved, which is fraught not just with a new twist in the arms race but with a sharp deterioration in the international situation as a whole, it is simply impossible to envisage anything good.

[Kobysh] Fortunately, the point from which we began today's discussion gives grounds for hoping that mankind does have sufficient stock of both endurance and the desire to survive, and also of wisdom to find a way of living in this complicated new world, a world that is to some extent tragic, and of living in a new way to overcome these dangers and this tragedy, living in such a way that all people on earth feel themselves participants with full rights and of full worth in this great community we call mankind.

[Levin] We draw our discussion to a close with that remark. Thank you for your attention, esteemed comrades. All the very best to you!

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV DISCUSSES U.S., NATO THREAT

PM031419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "The Times Demand"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum appealed to Soviet people to study the prevailing situation in the world fully and in depth, and to draw the most serious conclusions from it. "The country's historical destiny and socialism's positions in the modern world depend largely on how we continue to pursue the cause," it was noted at the plenum. This formulation of the question is determined both by the scale of the creative tasks that the CPSU sets the Soviet people at the new stage of development and by the situation now emerging in the international arena.

As always, the party turns to Lenin's living, creative legacy and finds wise counsel in his works. It was V.I. Lenin who defined the basic policy guidelines which the Communist Party and Soviet power must pursue. The more we conquer, he warned, "the more the capitalist exploiters will learn to unite and go over to more resolute offensives." In this struggle, he "who has the greatest technology, organization, and discipline and the best machines" will prevail.

The situation in the world today is tense, complex, and dangerous. It arises from the intensification of the aggressiveness of imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism. World reaction is frightened by the implacable course of historical development, whose determining factor is still the strengthening of socialism's positions, the augmentation of revolutionary and liberation forces, the weakening of imperialism, and the narrowing of its spheres of dominance and influence. By bringing ultrareactionary forces to power, the U.S. ruling clique and its NATO allies hope to reverse the course of history.

The object lessons of the defeat of fascism did not make the greatest diehards in that camp see reason. "Take the offensive on the forward borders," "write off communism," "relegate Marxism-Leninism to the ashes of history" -- that is how people in Washington formulate their goals for all to hear.

By what means do they hope to implement them? The answer can be found in a remark by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, reproduced by THE WASHINGTON POST. The United States, the Pentagon chief declared, must acquire "the potential to inflict a crushing nuclear strike against the Soviet Union to threaten the very existence of society."

Of course, such goals are presented to the public as "defensive." But this camouflage cannot make black white. In any case, it is nothing new; in the past, too, the advocates of world domination hid behind hypocritical statements about the struggle for "Lebensraum." Now U.S. imperialism, in its turn, has proclaimed the concept of the struggle for U.S. "vital interests," arbitrarily extending them to all the continents and oceans. The appetites of the newly emerged claimants to world domination extend beyond the earth; they also hanker after "new frontiers" in space.

Of course, such "concepts" leave no room for the policy of peaceful coexistence between states or the relaxation of tension. The Washington administration makes no secret of the fact that its intentions do not include the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, in an article published recently in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, declared frankly: "We must never allow ourselves to become tied to improving relations with the Soviets..." And the Pentagon leaders specify: "The arms buildup can never be considered completed."

To create an atmosphere in which it would continue to be possible to steadily increase appropriations for the arms race and ensure orders for the military-industrial complex for decades to come is the goal set by the monopoly masters of the United States for those who are currently at the helm of the Washington ship. E. Teller, one of the inspirers of the "star wars" program, states frankly: "We must achieve at least partial results in the next 4 years, so as to force Reagan's successor to continue the program..."

U.S. imperialist circles still cherish the illusion that they will succeed in creating forms of weapons that will guarantee U.S. military superiority, shield them against a retaliatory counterstrike, and ensure "absolute and automatic victory" for the Pentagon machine. Although hopes of achieving military superiority have invariably been dashed, the inspirers of the arms race have not renounced their insane designs and are now gambling on "star wars." The creation of space strike weapons, according to Washington's intentions, should guarantee it a "lightning," "easy" military victory.

The round of the feverish arms race now being unleashed by U.S. imperialism is incomparably more dangerous than all the previous rounds. New U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles are being deployed in the center of the densely populated European Continent, thus creating tremendous danger to all the peoples living there. Qualitatively new types and systems of weapons are being developed and their accuracy, yield, and maneuverability are increasing. As was noted in a report by the UN secretary general, he production of conventional arms is oriented in technological terms "toward the creation of new 'generations' and 'families' of arms, which are coming dangerously close to the area where the dividing line between conventional and nuclear weapons is erased as regards destructive power and accuracy on the one hand, and their multipurpose role on the other."

Washington is implementing a course of collecting under its own auspices those forces of the capitalist world that are inclined to risk military adventures for the sake of revenge on the socialist world. This means, first and foremost, the aggressive NATO bloc, but not only that bloc.

For instance, it is no secret that Washington seeks "the adoption by Japan of commitments equivalent to those borne by the U.S. allies in the NATO bloc."

This policy is spearheaded against the force that does most to oppose imperialism's misanthropic plans: the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. An integral part of Washington's military-political strategy is its hopes of wearing out the USSR economically in an arms race unleashed by U.S. imperialism. But such hopes will be dashed; Soviet people will take care of that.

The path of history's pioneers is thorny. When, in the years of the first 5-year plans, the Leninist party called on the people to turn our country into a leading industrial state, only very few people abroad admitted the idea that it is possible to traverse the path from backwardness to progress in an unprecedentedly short space of time. But that is what we did.

When fascism's mighty war machine was unleashed on our motherland, few people in the world believed that the Soviet state would withstand it. But our people stood firm and endured it. They not only defended their own socialist gains, but also saved mankind and world civilization from the fascist plague. It was proved in practice that there is no force in the world capable of crushing socialism.

Having healed the war's terrible wounds in a short space of time, achieved large-scale new successes in its economic development, and been the first to go into space, the Soviet Union is now a mighty power confidently paving the way to a communist future.

Alas, blindness clouds the vision of the imperialist obscurantists and deprives them of the opportunity to draw the proper conclusions from the fact that neither military campaigns, nor attempts at blockades, nor economic sanctions, nor any other efforts have brought or will bring the expected results. Still less do they have a chance of success in our time.

Under the leadership of the Leninist party, the Land of the Soviets is advancing along the path of economic and social progress. We have a mighty socialist state. The CPSU and our society have tremendous political experience. Soviet society today is a society with a highly developed economy. We have built thousands of modern enterprises. We now have a mighty science and a huge detachment of scientific and technical intelligentsia. We have the world's best educated people. Soviet people have no equals in the world in terms of the force of their patriotism.

Our industry is capable of producing the most complex output, including all types of sophisticated armaments. Aware of imperialism's predatory nature, the CPSU and the Soviet state do everything necessary to ensure that our Armed Forces are constantly at the highest standard of readiness to resolutely rebuff any aggressor. The USSR has never sought and does not seek military superiority over the United States, but nor will we permit the disruption of the military-strategic parity that so successfully serves the cause of preserving European and world peace. The Land of the Soviets has reliable, skillfull defenders and a firm defensive shield.

We have no reason to give way to pessimism. A new war is by no means inevitable. The forces of peace and progress are capable of curbing the perpetrators of military adventures. We have every reason to look ahead with confidence. At the same time, while realistically assessing its successes, taking careful account of its reserves and potentials, and soberly examining the prevailing international situation, the party tells the people: We must not be satisfied with what has already been achieved.

There is much work, difficult work, ahead of us, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. Will we be able to cope with it? The Central Committee is confident that we will. We must. But this will require great mental effort, intensive labor, tremendous concentration, consciousness, and organization from everyone. It is not in the party's traditions or in the Soviet people's nature to be intimidated by the complexity of the tasks, to give way in the face of difficulties, to be weak or complacent, least of all at crucial, responsible moments in the country's life.

That is how the party sees things. Here too its position meets Soviet people's dearest, most vital interests.

The qualities of the Leninist party -- the party of innovators and pioneers -- are revealed with particular force in the course of preparations for the forthcoming 27th congress. The party, in preparing for it, is guided by Lenin's precept: "We must move forward, look forward, bring to the congress practical experience of economic building, experience that has been well thought out and elaborated attentively by the common labor and common efforts of all party members." Just such a plan, aimed at the attainment of a qualitatively new state of society, its economy, and its social life, is now being worked out.

The tasks which the new, difficult stage in Soviet society's development set us are great and complex, but they can be resolved. The party poses the question with the directness which is characteristic of communists: Time and history do not allow us to tire or rest on our laurels. It is essential to seek the acceleration of our progress. We simply have no alternative. The party raised by Lenin knows and believes that the Soviet people, who have withstood the most difficult trials with honor, will also achieve success in the new historical conditions.

LIBYAN DELEGATES PULL OUT OF WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD072209 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1825 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jul (JANA) -- The secretary of the national preparatory committee entrusted with preparations for the 12th World Youth Festival received a delegation from the Permanent Preparatory Committee of the 12th World Youth and Student Festival to be held in Moscow this month.

The secretary of the national preparatory committee submitted a statement to the delegation of the International Preparatory Committee for the 12th Youth and Student Festival announcing its withdrawal from the festival as a result of the invitation to the Zionist state via the so-called progressive force which is given the name of the Zionist Communist Party -- Rakah.

The statement said in part that it is not possible to accept even the mere idea of the existence of the so-called progressive forces of the Zionist state, a state built on usurpation and persecution. The common denominator between the Zionists who occupied the land of Palestine and the Zionist Communist Party is the belief in the need for the existence of the Zionist state as a Jewish state at the expense of the Palestinian Arab people. This belief, then, requires the expulsion of the latter from their land. Thus begins the contradiction between every Jew who is indigenous and every Palestinian Arab whose land was usurped.

The statement also said: Our common interest requires the destruction of and not the repair or glamorization of this entity. This is the real strategic interest of the Arab nation.

The statement affirmed that we in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in our capacity as the ones who express the true pan-Arab trend, call on ourselves to make the decision which safeguards our interests today and tomorrow, particularly when we do not see a particular and clear benefit for the progressive forces which are invited to attend the festival or the friendly host country that prompts us to turn a blind eye and accept sacrificing our interests for the sake of their interests.

The statement hoped the Moscow festival would be successful and would preserve the bilateral relations of the community of friendly socialist states and foremost the Soviet youth, the Komsomol, in their common struggle against imperialism and international Zionism.

UN INFORMATION BODY ADJOURNS WITHOUT RESULTS

LD070616 Moscow TASS in English 0533 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 7 TASS -- The United Nations Committee on Information has closed its regular session, characterized by keen debates on all items of the agenda, at the U.N. Headquarters. A majority of the delegation backed the draft recommendations tabled by the developing countries on facilitating the establishment of a new, fairer and more effective international order in the field of information and communication, showing their support for the idea that the press, radio and television serve peace, international understanding and progress of the peoples. The document, as well as the committee's report were not approved due to the obstructionist stand of the Western countries. The committee will have to review the issues when its session resumes in September.

Those who sow enmity and hatred between the peoples, who advocate war under the pretext of the "freedom of expression" strongly opposed the demands of the international community. What caused their particular anger was the demand, contained in the draft report, by an overwhelming majority of nations that the use of the mass media for waging "psychological war", for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries with a view to destabilizing them and overthrowing their legitimate governments be qualified as a violation of international law.

LOMEYKO INTERVIEWED ON GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING

LD051745 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] In connection with the announced meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva in November, the head of the press section of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vladimir Lomeyko, gave an interview to our Moscow correspondent Stefan Babiak:

[Begin recording] [Babiak in Czech] The news of the Geneva Soviet-American summit meeting caused lively interest in the world. Apart from other things the importance of this dialogue from the point of view of improving the international situation is being stressed. Comrade Lomeyko, what does the Soviet Union expect from this meeting?

[Lomeyko in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] First, I would like to say that similar meetings at summit level, particularly between the Soviet Union and the United States, have always attracted attention because they give rise to certain hopes. Previous experience shows that the political will and true determination of both sides to achieve mutually acceptable agreements truly led to success. We believe that both sides base themselves on this prerequisite. The Soviet Union is interested in achieving greater understanding at summit level. We want this meeting to give an impulse not only to the normalization of Soviet-American relations, but also to an improvement of the international situation so that it can help a constructive solution of pressing problems, in particular the reduction of the danger of nuclear conflict, and to be beneficial to an overall weakening of military confrontation and stopping the arms race on the earth, and enable the aversion of the threat of carrying them to space.

It is no secret that Soviet-American relations are in many spheres at their lowest level of the post war period, because of Washington. There are 4 and 1/2 months to the Geneva meeting, which is long enough to be able to undertake concrete steps toward improving relations.

[Babiak] What does the Soviet Union propose in this direction?

[Lomeyko] As far as our country is concerned, during the past few months -- not to mention previous years -- we have put forward to the American side a number of peace proposals. For example, I will mention the moratorium on the deployment of nuclear and space weapons. In order to be able to block the arms race it is necessary first to stop this race and then to reverse the whole process. Apart from this, it is possible to come to an immediate agreement on the banning of test nuclear explosions, to begin talks which would lead to a complete and overall ban of nuclear tests. The Soviet Union is ready for this. Further, we propose a stop to the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Our country has halted retaliatory measures in this direction until November this year, and if the American side gives a sensible response to this unilateral act of goodwill, it will be possible to extend the moratorium. There are also a number of other concrete proposals for entering into joint agreements.

It is not enough to just have talks about these questions. The decisive thing is the political will to come to an agreement. As far as the prerequisites of success for the Soviet-American summit are concerned, it is necessary for both sides to show restraint and prudence in their reaction to various international events, to prevent a further growth of confrontation which can be seen in many areas of the world, and of course both sides must look for constructive solutions to the existing problems. The Soviet Union is quite unequivocally for this approach. [end recording]

KALYAGIN COMMENTARY ON SUMMIT IMPROVING RELATIONS

LD071739 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Video talk from the "International Panorama" program; presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The world received with great interest the reports of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's forthcoming meetings in the autumn of this year with President Francois Mitterrand of France and President Ronald Reagan of the United States. The experience of past years confirms the important role played in politics by high-level contacts. True, the last Soviet-American summit meeting took place 6 years ago, but it was not our fault that such a long interval occurred. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz announced that the American President regards the planned meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as an opportunity to expand the dialogue between the United States and the USSR and to create a basis for practical steps in order to improve relations between the two countries.

The Soviet leadership, for its part, wants Soviet-American relations to return to normal. We do not think that any inevitable clash of national interests underlies the present tension between our countries. The Soviet Union has no territorial claims on the United States. We are not planning to gain any military advantage over the United States. We have no people who would like to make war on that country. On the contrary, in the Soviet Union, the joint struggle against the common enemy, German fascism, and our countries' cooperation in the 1970's are well remembered. Today, too, there are real opportunities to work out a mutually acceptable, constructive course in relations between our peoples. This requires that the present Washington administration learn to take into account the realities of the modern world.

Many states have appeared on the political map of the globe, and each has its own interests. Not infrequently they contradict Washington's designs and wishes. That does not mean, however, that the United States has the right to impose its will on them by force. Encountering natural resistance, the United States tries to explain what is happening as being some kind of machinations of Moscow. Such policy only leads the United States to fresh international failures. Washington must finally recognize the need to take into account the interests of other states, including socialist states. Furthermore, the USSR will not permit those across the ocean to teach us what we should do and how we should do it in our own house.

At the same time, we consider that the difference in social systems is no cause for inflaming enmity. An important role in reducing tension would be played by measures to limit armaments. It is to achieving these that the current Soviet-American talks in Geneva are devoted. We are prepared to reach agreement at them not only on halting the arms race but also on their very great reduction until there is universal and total disarmament. The American side, however, has adopted a negative position. The program it has put forward for militarizing outer space is playing the part of a blank wall barring the way to the reaching of agreement.

Responding to an appeal from the well-known American public organization, the Union of Concerned Scientists, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, on behalf of the Soviet leadership, declared that the Soviet Union will not be the first to put weapons into space and will make every effort to convince other countries too, primarily the United States, not to take such a fateful step.

Incidentally, the Western U.S. partners, despite the notorious Atlantic solidarity, are certainly not burning with desire to take the road to "star wars." It is characteristic that even a session of the foreign ministers of the NATO countries was completely silent on this question. This is a true case of silence being more eloquent than words. U.S. Vice President George Bush did not manage to win over the allies to complete support for Washington's space plans either, and that was the main aim of his prolonged trip in European capitals. In Western Europe they evidently have a better understanding than across the ocean of the danger involved in moving the arms race into space. The level of development of military technology has reached a stage when uncontrolled processes can start. Even simple good sense says that it is time to decide to halt the world's slide to the destructive brink of nuclear missile catastrophe, more so because there is a reasonable alternative to that process -- the policy of detente.

For the West European countries, it is certainly not a one-way street as Washington tries to depict it. In the FRG, France, and Italy no little advantage has been gained from the development of trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is characteristic that almost the only question on which the leaders of countries of the Common Market came to a common opinion at the latest session in Milan was their decision to establish cooperation with the CEMA.

U.S. 'DOUBLE STANDARDS' ON HIJACKING CRITICIZED

LD070053 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Today I'd like to consider some of the events related to the hijacking of the TWA airliner by terrorists. The act of air piracy greatly disturbed the American public and their feelings are understood here in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union takes a principled stand against terrorism whatever form it takes -- the hijacking of liners and the holding of hostages included. The Soviet media unequivocally condemned the actions of the hijackers. The current affairs program Studio 9, which has an audience of many millions, described the hijacking as a violation of the universally accepted norms of international law and strongly condemned it.

At the same time, one couldn't help feeling that Washington was trying to use the incident to achieve ends that go far beyond the release of the hostages. Washington was obviously overreacting to the hijacking; large naval forces were massed off Lebanese shores but that move couldn't secure the release of the hostages who were taken to a number of destinations in Beirut from the hijacked plane. The move could only serve to build up military tension in the region. The hijacking of the TWA liner brought to light the double standards applied by the American Administration to similar situations. On the one hand the American President condemned in very strong terms the hijackers of the American plane. He called them barbarians and thugs.

But let's recall the stand taken by the White House in 1970 when two bandits hijacked a Soviet airliner to Turkey. The bandits used a hand gun and shot and killed a young air hostess, Nadezhda Kushenko. The two bandits, father and son (Brazinskas), are doing very well in the United States and they probably listened to the presidential condemnation of air piracy feeling ill at ease.

The Soviet Union has demanded on many occasions that the United States extradite the two criminals to stand trial in this country, but Washington has invariably turned a deaf ear to these requests.

This gives one every reason to question Washington's sincerity in condeming the air pirates and demanding that they be punished because at the same time it condones the actions of other air pirates. It appears that from the point of view of the White House, the hijacking of an American plane is one thing, but the hijacking of a Soviet plane, the murder of one of the crew, and the suffering of the passengers is quite another.

The double standards of the American Administration lead the world's public to question the sincerity of official American pronouncements on terrorism. There is another aspect to that affair as well. Why did Washington fail to lift a finger when its strategic ally, Israel, carried out acts of terror against hundreds of Shi'ites in Lebanon? Why did it fail to condemn these acts of international terrorism, as if lives of Americans and the Lebanese have different values?

There's no arguing, of course, that the growing wave of terrorism is causing justified concern. In order to stem that wave it would seem necessary above all to abandon double standards and a jingoistic frame of reference under which actions directed against the United States are treated as terrorism, while at the same time, crime is connived with if its victims are people or ortanizations that have had the misfortune to displease Washington.

U. S. CONTINUES RAISING MILITARY FORCES IN MIDEAST

LD051753 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Reports received today show that the Washington Administration is continuing to whip up tension about Lebanon. Having banned flights by American airlines to Beirut airport, Washington is now putting pressure on its allies to support this action.

Under cover of ballyhoo about punishing terrorists, the American command is continuing to build up its military forces in the Near East. Apart from a powerful naval armada which is on constant watch off the Lebanese coast, the Pentagon has begun to transfer select units to Jordan. There are reports that large formations of the U. S. Army are preparing for dispatch to Egypt and Amman. It is becoming obvious that the ballyhoo raised by Washington in connection with the detention of passengers of the American plane are aimed not so much at achieving the release of the hostages as using this episode for building up U. S. military forces in the Near East. The hostages have already returned home but the Pentagon's military action has not only not ended, but continues to increase.

LEBANON PROTESTS U. S. ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE AIRPORT

LD061125 Moscow TASS in English 0533 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 6 TASS -- The Lebanese Government has expressed its resolute protest against the U. S. Administration's anti-Lebanon actions and threats, specifically its intention to "isolate" Beirut International Airport, which totally contradictthe most elementary norms of international law. This is stressed in a letter sent to the U. S. secretary-general on instructions of the Lebanese Government by that country's permanent representative to the United Nations Rashid Fakhuri. The document stresses that the U. S. attempts to use as a pretext the recent hijacking of an American airliner, which the United States seeks to portray only as a terrorist action, while turning a blind eye to its political motives, are totally unjustified.

The U.S. Government's decision to punish the innocent, the letter says, is an attempt to avoid the realities with which it will meet sooner or later, namely the fact that Israel's policies in Lebanon cause indignation in the hearts of the peoples in the region, which, for the obvious reasons, applies to the United States as well.

Lebanon, the letter stresses, reserves the right to request the U.N. Security Council to consider at its meeting the U.S. actions.

CALL FOR COOPERATION TO FIGHT TERRORISM VIEWED

LD042155 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Coming up next is commentary. Nikolay Borin assesses the visit to Great Britain of George Bush, United States vice president. That is what he writes:

The U.S. vice president, Bush, has called for cooperation to fight terrorism. What can this so-called cooperation lead to? This is a rather urgent issue, considering that London has hastened to support not only the idea itself, but the Reagan administration's practical steps against Lebanon. There is as much reason for hostilities against Lebanon as there was when Grenada was attacked with a so-called preemptive strike against the seat of anti-American activity. If the savage reprisal against that small nation evoked some disapproval in London, the campaign against Lebanon is not much fairer than the aggression in Grenada. London quite reasonably reacted to the Americans' action. It said one should not resort to force and aggression because of its dislike over a chosen policy or ideology. It seems London was aware that the American policy of fighting world terrorism was full of adventurism, but wars on suspicion and the right to deliver preemptive strikes are still in the lexicon of American politicians, and actions against Lebanon are similarly harsh and hypocritical. One cannot but agree with the YORKSHIRE POST writing that as a result of American sanctions, innocent Lebanese rather than terrorists will be punished.

In the meantime, the reasons for the seizure of an American airliner are rooted in the policy of interference in the Arab countries' affairs and in the support of Israel's policy of aggression. As the former assistant of the American secretary of state, Ball, has said, it has been common to pursue a policy of bloody revenge, all the more so since the hijackers have every reason to link Lebanon's troubles with United States policy. During the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, Beirut was savagely bombed by United States' naval vessels. Many civilians died, among them children and old men. The wounds of the bombardment have not yet been healed. Four hundred and thirty-five Shi'ite Moslems are still held hostage in Atlit jail in Israel. They were transferred there from Lebanon by force.

But everything indicates that the White House does not want to accept obvious truths. Its goals are purely political by nature, and if the bloody action in Grenada in its time evoked disgust in Western Europe, now the United States intends to attach its allies closer to the plans of creating an international force to fight terrorism. It wants to involve them in these plans as so-called victims of terrorism. So London's support is not merely the manifestation of solidarity with Washington, but a far-reaching political step.

How dangerous is this step? Its danger is above all in the fact that United States' activity in this respect is absolutely unpredictable. According to the Secretary of State Shultz, terrorism should be rebuffed unexpectedly and suddenly. We have no time for discussion, but we cannot permit ourselves to act as undecided Hamlet, he said. Hamlet is not ideal for American policy, that's clear, but it's also clear that these phrases reflect open adventurism.

What this amounts to is a program of directly violating the sovereignty of any state unsuited for the United States. Such a policy could lead to trouble. London could learn a lesson from inability to control such situations during the Grenada invasion when the invading squadron included British naval vessels whose command knew nothing about the ultimate goals of the United States.

The American hostages have been set free and the West European allies, as everything indicates, intend to become hostages of a risky program of meddling in the sovereign affairs of nations through the world.

L. PONOMAREV PREVIEWS SHULTZ SOUTHEAST ASIA TRIP

LD042327 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0500 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes: Next Friday U.S. State Secretary Shultz sets out on a routine trip around the countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific basin within the framework of the U.S. "global policy." He will visit Hong Kong, Malaysia, Australia, Fiji, and Thailand.

During his trip Shultz intends to make use of the forthcoming conference of foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries on 11-13 July in Kuala Lumpur in order to reassert Washington's demand that the main emphasis in these countries' policy should be laid on military integration and the fanning up of the so-called "Cambodian problem." In order to demonstrate U.S. participation in the undeclared war against Kampuchea, during his visit to Thailand Shultz plans to go to the Thai-Cambodian border area to visit a camp of the so-called Cambodian refugees, that is, a base of the CIA mercenaries.

However, a majority of the ASEAN countries — ASEAN comprises Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, and Brunei -- are trying, above all, to obtain from the United States just and equitable economic and trade relations, the removal of protectionist barriers from the American market, and the halting of Washington's manipulations involving prices for raw materials.

Developing countries sustain enormous losses because of these manipulations. On the other hand, having penetrated the economy and markets of the developing countries, the American transnational corporations obtain fabulous profits there: Each dollar invested yields in excess of $4 worth of profits.

Drawing the ASEAN and Pacific Ocean basin countries into the sphere of its global military strategy, the Washington administration cares least of all for the genuine security of the peoples of the region. By stealth -- and using the myth of the Vietnamese and Soviet threat -- the administration is imposing on them a very costly course aimed at militarization. Thus, last year, only for "modernization" of the Air Forces of Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines, the United States offered to deliver to them the F-16 fighters for $10 billion. In response to the insistent calls to turn Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin into a zone of peace and equitable cooperation, the current U.S. Administration is replying by intensifying the efforts to turn the region into yet another arena of military and political confrontation with the socialist countries.

It is no secret that the hostile policy of imperialist and hegemonist forces toward Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and the increasing interference from outside in the affairs of the countries of this region is at the root of the continuing tension in Southeast Asia.

Washington's rulers treat even their own allies from hegemonist positions, in particular New Zealand, which together with the United States and Australia is a member of the ANZUS bloc.

Commenting on Shultz's forthcoming meeting with a New Zealand representative at the ASEAN ministers' conference in Kuala Lumpur where foreign ministers from Japan, Canada, and Australia will also be present, the American press notes that the United States is not abandoning its efforts to get Wellington to agree, at long last, to allow U.S. warships with nuclear arms on board into its ports. These commentaries also show that aspects of the U.S. military policy predominate over all the other problems and needs of the countries Shultz is to visit. Washington strives to spread the buildup of military preparations onto the whole of Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin and to subordinate the national intersts of all peoples in this part of the globe to this course.

PENTAGON AWARDS MARTIN-MARIETTA MISSILE CONTRACT

LD061458 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1155 GMT 6 Jul 85

[From the "International Review" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Against the background of our country's peace-loving policy the actions of the Washington Administration continue to arouse alarm among millions of people. Recently, for example, this official statement came out of the Pentagon: The buildup of armaments can never be considered complete. The Pentagon chief, Weinberger, was even more specific: According to him, just listen to this, the U.S. must acquire the potential to inflict a devastating nuclear strike against the Soviet Union, threatening the existence of society itself. When it comes to military plans, programs and conceptions, and the buildup of a nuclear potential and the arms race, the words of American figures, to one's profound regret, are not at variance with their deeds. Some days ago, the U.S. military department officially stated the conclusion of two contracts with the Martin-Marietta corporation amounting to $450 million. This money will go toward the erection of prototypes of the Midget man mobile-based intercontinental missiles and for flight testing of them.

U.S.-USSR AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION MEETING HELD

PM051013 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Jul 85 p 3

[L. Florentyev report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] The seventh session of the Soviet-American Joint Commission for Cooperation in Agriculture has been held in Moscow. The delegations, headed by Vladimir Kozlov, USSR deputy minister of agriculture. and Daniel Amstutz, U.S. under secretary of agriculture discussed a wide range of questions of mutual interest. Areas of cooperation in agriculture for 1985-1986 were defined and a protocol on the results of the session was signed.

The USSR and the United States have resumed cooperation in agriculture after a break for which the Soviet side was not to blame, Vladimir Kozlov noted during the signing of the protocol. Soviet and U.S. organizations will conduct joint research on 20 important topics. Exchanges of delegations of young specialists are to be further developed. The delegations will have the opportunity to study scientific and production experience accumulated in the USSR and the United States, both at educational establishments and directly on farms and at livestock units.

Cooperation between the two countries will enable us to make fuller use of the achievemetns of scientific and technical progress in agriculture, which represents a very important sector in the economies of the Soviet Union and the United States, Daniel Amstutz told our correspondent. The session's final protocol encompasses a wide range of problems to be resolved through joint efforts and provides for an expansion of contacts advantageous for both sides.

USSR TO PRODUCE PASSENGER PLANES FOR PRC

OW060643 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Work has begun on manufacturing TU-145M high-speed passenger planes to meet a big order from China. The planes are being built at a factory in (Khubitov) City on the Volga Riva. Seven planes of this type will be shipped to China this year. Compared with former types, TU-145M passenger planes are more economical and comfortable.

MOSCOW RPP: USSR, SRV WANT IMPROVED TIES WITH PRC

OW071151 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Glebov Commentary]

[Text] During the Soviet-Vietnamese talks that took place in Moscow a few days ago, the two countries' constructive line guiding their relations with China was once again reaffirmed. Both sides have pointed out in their joint communique that they will continue to strive for normalizing their relations with the People's Republic of China. In this connection our station observer Glebov writes:

Listeners; let me point out the following significant issue of principle: Both the USSR and Vietnam have linked the task of improving their relations with the PRC with the task of developing their relations with all socialist countries. This shows the communists' class strategy, which aims at further strengthening solidarity among all socialist forces in the world so that the anti-imperialist united front can be consolidated. Under the present circumstances, such solidarity is particularly essential.

Today, the U. S. imperialists have conspicuously intensified their conspiracies against the forces of peace and progress. The United States has been stockpiling more nuclear weapons at an unprecedented speed and producing more modern weapons of mass destruction. The U. S. Government has also been militarizing space in an unprecendented scale. Such active war preparations carried out by the imperialists, who have been pushing a policy of military confrontation with socialist countries, pose a direct threat to the security of all socialist countries and serve as the main aspect in their anti-socialist crusade that Washington has declared as the core of its foreign policy. All this requires socialist countries to heighten their vigilance, coordinate their actions, and exert joint efforts in safeguarding their socurity and peace, particularly when the imperialists have brazenly placed their hope on dividing the socialist states while pushing their policy of confrontation against the socialist world.

Specifically because of this, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES stated recently that Washington is doing all it can to obstruct further development of Soviet-Chinese relations and to maintain the current Vietnamese-Chinese tension. This shows that U. S. imperialists are attempting to attain their objective by taking advantage of the problems in Soviet-Chinese and Vietnames-Chinese relations. Their class interests absolutely are not compatible with the fundamental interests of the Soviet, Vietnamese, and Chinese people, nor with the interests of all peace-loving and socialist forces.

JAPANESE BLUE PAPER SUPPORTS U.S. STRATEGY

OW061441 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Georgiyev commentary]

[Text] The 1985 diplomatic Blue Paper was approved at a Japanese Government cabinet meeting held 2 July. The basic orientation of the government's diplomatic activities is mapped out in this annual report prepared by the Foreign Ministry. In this connection, Radio Moscow commentator Georgiyev states the following:

A noteworthy admission is included in this diplomatic Blue Paper. That is, Japan has yet to become an international state despite its growing economic prosperity. In other words, Japan has not become a state that can play a decisive role in international issues. In fact, Japan has already been second among capitalist countries in economic development for 15 years. And the difference in economic growth between Japan and advanced West European countries has become greater year after year, while that between Japan and the United States has decreased. Japan has made great achievements in the progress of science and technology, and Japan's position in the world market has become strengthened. In fact, there is almost no market today without Japanese commodities, and Japan has become a major capital-exporting country in the world.

All this is true. However, Japan's role in international politics today is still incomparable with its position in the world economy. Japan has only a very small voice in the international community. Why is this then so?

There are some people in Japan who attempt to explain this situation by saying it is because Japan is not sufficiently strong, militarily speaking. In this connection, Japan has to make an important decision, and military spending has to be increased, its influence sphere expanded, and its military and technological equipment improved. It is quite obvious that such remarks are needed mainly to justify an intensified militaristic trend that has appeared in the politics of this country.

However, if we should follow the logic that a country's prestige in the international community is influenced by its military power, then the laurels in this field should be given to such countries as South Korea. South Korea now has greater military force than any advanced country in West Europe. Therefore, an attempt to explain this issue in such a way should be criticized, at least, as insincere.

Historical experiences, particularly those gained from the history of 40 years since the war, have clearly proven that a nation's prestige in the international arena can never be achieved by increasing defense capability but by efforts to consolidate world peace, oppose expanding defense capability, and by promoting mutually beneficial international cooperation. When a country makes more positive efforts in these concerns, its diplomatic activities will receive greater respect, and it will have greater influence on the politics in the international community. In this connection, it becomes clear why Japan's political role in the world is immeasureably insignificant compared with its economic power.

As Japan itself has repeatedly stated, the focal point of Japna's diplomacy is its political and military alliance with the United States. However, Japan's participation in this alliance and the intensification of its role within the alliance's framework are bound to further involve it in the global strategy of the United States. Should this strategy be implemented, it would mean intensification of confrontations, international conflicts, and danger of war. In other words, this policy is much removed from the efforts aimed at consolidating peace.

For example, this policy has prevented Japan's efforts on the disarmament issue. Japan, the only country that has experienced the misery of atomic bombing, should be in the forefront among those people struggling for the abolition of nuclear weapons. But in actuality, where does Japan stand? Among all the allies of the United States, the Japanese representatives were the first to express their understanding of President Reagan's "star wars" program. However, should this program be implemented, there would be danger of a new stage of unprecedented expansion in nuclear armament.

When we take a look at Japan's position at the 39th UN General Assembly, it should be noted that Japan voted against the resolutions on the freeze of nuclear weapons, on non-use of nuclear weapons, on the prevention of nuclear war, and on abolition of neutron weapons as well as against other resolutions. Japan voted against these resolutions that included measures for banning nuclear armament mainly because the United States and its allies the NATO member-states, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, against them.

The diplomatic Blue Paper calls on Japan to play a more active role in the world, both socially, economically, and psychologically. In this way, Japan hopes to heighten its political prestige in the international arena. However, the major task for Japan's diplomacy concerns the global strategy of the United States, a strategy far removed from the consolidation of world peace and security of all peoples. Under such circumstances, it seems very difficult for Japan to expect to achieve its objective to heighten its political prestige.

ROK STUDENTS PROTEST POLITICAL SUPPRESSION

SK060539 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] According to news reports from Seoul, several hundred South Korean students staged a demonstration against the pro-U.S. Chon Tu-hwan regime's suppressive policy and denanded that it cease suppression of the students for political reasons. A large number of policemen were mobilized to disperse the demonstrators.

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM031354 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, made a stopover in Moscow 1 July on his way home from Madagascar.

He was seen off at the airport by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, other officials, and also Kwon Hui-Kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MET BY MALTSEV

LD071613 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- Peter Varkonyi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Moscow today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the ariport he was met by Viktor Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials.

CSSR'S HUSAK ARRIVES 'FOR A REST' 6 JULY

LD061405 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in the Soviet Union today for a rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

PLANINC CONCLUDES VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Meets SFRY Businessmen

LD051927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1052 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today stated that Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations had "stable prospects." She added that a high level of economic cooperation and exchange had already been attained, but that during the talks yesterday with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov both sides expressed a desire for the volume of economic cooperation to be increased and particularly for its substance and quality to be raised to a higher level.

Today Milka Planinc met Yugoslav businessmen working in the USSR. She informed them extensively about the talks she had had with the top Soviet officials and stressed the need for the businessmen to make further efforts to develop Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation.

According to the president of the Federal Executive Council, neither the Yugoslav nor the Soviet officials who took part in the talks were in any doubt of the need to further increase economic cooperation. The value of trade for the present 5-year term will amount to $35 billion and there are prospects that it will gradually increase over the coming years.

An agreement was also reached, in principle, on the work on a long-term bilateral economic cooperation program up to year 2000. This fact alone indicates how stable these relations are, which suits both the Yugoslav and Soviet economy.

Great potential for bilateral trade arise from the fact, Milka Planinc said, that both the Yugoslav and Soviet economy are faced with the modernization and technological reconstruction in many sectors.

For this reason during the talks particular attention was paid to the potentials for cooperation in scientific-technical sphere that would serve these modernization programs.

The two sides also agreed to preserve present forms of economic cooperation but at the same time stated that further progress could not be made by relying on the hitherto methods of cooperation alone. A qualitative leap could be realized by such a form of cooperation and specialization in industrial production, opening up prospects for joint projects not only in Yugoslavia and the USSR but in third markets as well. This is also expected to include joint programming of such projects. The following were mentioned as the most suitable sectors in which this form of cooperation could be realized: the chemical industry, machine-building industry, electronics, construction, manufacturing of consumer goods, the entire agro-industrial complex, and others.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, made particular reference to the political talks she had with Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Prime Minister Tikhonov. She assessed these talks as successful and as contributing to further bilateral cooperation. Milka Planinc particularly stressed that this cooperation was of a long-term nature since it was based on such tested and firm foundations as consistent respect for equality, noninterference, and sovereignty. She also said that in the talks with the highest-ranking Soviet personalities both sides confirmed readiness to continue to promote political relations and cooperation, while proceeding from the recognition of the principle of an independent way and forms of building socialism, and of different positions in international relations.

Visits Tambov

LD061403 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today took part in the formal inauguration of the Rasskazovo tannery, near Tambov, a large oblast center in the RSFSR, in the southeast of central Russia. The tannery was built in cooperation with experts from the Invest-import firm. Now, our reporter:

On the outskirts of the old Russian town of Rasskazovo stands the new tannery built of white stone. It is an important industrial complex which should play an important part in [word indistinct] industry of the Soviet country. According to the plan, the enterprise is expected to produce high-quality leather for an annual production of 15 million to 20 million pairs of shoes. Highly efficient and reliable equipment is installed in the factory while the entire production process is automated and mechanized. The tannery is yet another fresh example of the continued development of economic ties between the Soviet Union and the SFRY. Reference to this was also made at the formal ceremony organized to set the factory into operation.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council is at the microphone now. She stressed, inter alia, that her visit to the Soviet Union is a continuation of business and friendly contacts which are of importance for the development of comprehensive Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation. She then went on to say:

[Begin Planinc recording] The talks we had yesterday with Comrade Gorbachev, Comrade Tikhonov, and representatives of the Soviet Government are the kind of talks that will lead to the continued progress of our friendly relations. The visit to this factory, which will be opened by a key which Yugoslav comrades will give to the Soviet workers, experts, and leaders, is an example and proof that this cooperation will continue.

Just the same as you, I also want to see the factory as soon as possible. And to the Yugoslav workers and experts, I extend my congratulations on the successful and speedy professional completion of the factory. [end recording]

Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers also made a speech. He talked about the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations which are being strengthened and enriched by new forms, and are characterized by their breadth and versatility. He said that these relations are a good indicator of the prospects of our ties. Yakov Ryabov continued, saying that the unchanging orientation of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to promote comprehensively Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation was reiterated during the meetings and talks that Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in Moscow.

Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, ended his address by congratulating all the assembled workers on the inauguration of the new tannery. After the ceremony, Milka Planinc and members of her entourage toured the factory.

Arrives in Tallinn

LD052346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who is in our country on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, today visited the memorial complex in Tambov erected in honor of those who fell in the struggle against the Hitlerite invaders and laid flowers at the eternal flame. She made an excursion to the town of Rasskazovo, where a tannery has been constructed with the participation of firms and organizations of the SFRY. Milka Planinc took part in the ceremony for the commissioning of the first stage of the new enterprise.

In the evening the president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY arrived in Tallinn from Tambov. At the Tallin airport the visitor was met by Comrade Vayno, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; by Comrade Ryuytel, chairman of the Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet; and by other officials.

Details of Visit

LD062318 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, continues her official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Our correspondent reports from Tallinn:

Milka Planinc arrived in the Estonian SSR in the evening of 5 July. At the airport she was greeted by Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, other republican leaders, and representatives of the Tallinn public. The high-ranking guest met with the republic's leading party and state officials in the Council of Ministers building this morning. The guest was briefed on Estonia's successes in the years of Soviet rule and told about how working people of the republic tackled the tasks set at the latest plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee.

Karl Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, emphasized during the meeting that the main task is the speeding up of scientific-technical progress and the increase in labor productivity. Representatives of the Estonian republic also spoke about economic and cultural relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Milka Planinc extended her best wishes to the Estonian people. She talked about current problems concerning Yugoslavia's socialist development and the tasks facing the Yugoslav peoples. She attached great importance to the talks and meetings she had during her visit, which were aimed at further deepening friendship and mutual understanding, as well as the consolidation of fruitful cooperation between the two countries' peoples. Milka Planinc laid a wreath on the grave of the soldiers-liberators of Estonia.

A large meeting was organized with farmers of the Kirov fish kolkhoz today. After the visit to the farm Milka Planinc toured Tallinn. She attended a concert given by the Portus Musicus Estonian ensemble of medieval music in Tallinn city hall. A luncheon was given by the Estonian Council of Ministers in honor of Milka Planinc.

During here Estonian tour Milka Planinc was accompanied by Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Rodinov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia; Comrade Jan, vice chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Soviet Yugoslav Interngovernmental Committee for economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Comrade Loncar, first deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Comrade Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union; and other officials. The visit continues tomorrow.

Meets Estonian Leaders

LD061549 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] A report from Tallinn: A meeting took place today between Milka Planinic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, and leaders of Estonia. She was acquainted with the republic's success in economic, social, and cultural development and the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Milka Planinc stressed the important significance of the meetings and talks held during the visit, for the further deepening of friendship and mutual understanding and the strengthening of fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

The guest laid a wreath at the monument to the liberators. She visited the Kirov fish farm and acquianted herself with the sights of the city.

Leaves Tallinn for Home

LD070521 Moscow TASS in English 0516 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Tallinn July 7 TASS -- Milka Planinc, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, who was on an official friendly visit in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, has left Tallinn, the capital of Soviet Estonia (a Soviet Baltic republic), for home today.

At Tallinn airport, the Yugoslav guest was seen off by Yakov Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia, Karl Vayno, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, Arnold Ryuytel, member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia, and other officials.

Visit Termed Successful

LD071812 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] SFRY Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc has concluded her official and friendly visit to the USSR. In her interview with a radio correspondent prior to the Yugoslav Government delegation departure for home from Tallinn, the capital of the Soviet Baltic republic of Estonia, the Yugoslav premier assessed the visit as a success. Here is a recording of that interview:

[Begin Planinc recording] My visit to the USSR is about to end. My assessment is that it has been successful; all that I expected to accomplish here during this brief visit has been done, and, I can say with great satisfaction, done successfully.

I had serious and meaningful talks with Comrade Gorbachev on the first day and then had talks with Comrade Tikhonov on two occasions, and also with government representatives. The main topic of our talks was the further promotion of our relations. As is known, Yugoslavia, an independent, nonaligned, and socialist country, aspires to good relations with the USSR, as indeed with all other countries, and that the principles upon which bilateral cooperation has been based over a period of many years have been confirmed by practice. What we have agreed upon further opens up ways and possibilities for promoting economic, scientific-technical, and other forms of cooperation. I believe this is a good basis on which to make our medium-term plan more concrete in the sense of increasing the volume of trade and especially as regards the intensification of higher forms of economic cooperation.

As far as Estonia is concerned, this stop was a relaxed part of my visit. However, I am enthusiastic about what I saw here. The people here are very hardworking, are achieving great successes, are keeping the memories of their past, their traditions, and their culture, and are working for their future, and obviously doing it successfully. They have been good hosts from beginning to end, and we had a very pleasant stay.

I am now returning to Yugoslavia. I am taking with me sentiments of the two countries' friendship, which has existed for a long time and which has provided a link between us in the past. I am certain that this will be the case in future as well. [end recording]

Joint Communique

PM080927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 85 First Edition pp 1, 4

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Milka Planinc, SFRY Federal Executive Council president, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 3 to 7 July 1985.

M. Planinc was received by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. In the conversation that took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides expressed satisfaction at the overall development of USSR-SFRY friendly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation, based upon the jointly adopted principles, and reaffirmed a joint interest in their further development. They expressed firm readiness to persevere in preventing a nuclear war, consolidating peace and security in Europe, and achieving a radical recovery of the international situation as a whole.

M. Planinc confirmed the invitation of the SFRY Presidency president and the LCY Central Committee Presidium president to M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to visit Yugoslavia.

M. Planinc, Federal Executive Council president, and N.A. Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, had talks, in which took part: On the Soviet side I.V. Arkhipov, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.A. Voronin, USSR State Planning Committee first deputy chairman; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; B.I. Aristov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SRFY; and V.P. Loginov, chief of a foreign ministry department. On the Yugoslav side J. Jan, Federal Executive Council member; B. Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; D. Kontic, foreign-political affairs adviser to the Federal Executive Council president; and D. Strbac, head of a department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

M. Planinc laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall, and visited V.I. Lenin's office and apartment in the Kremlin. Apart from Moscow, she also visited the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic and acquainted herself with the Soviet people's achievements in the fields of economy, science, and culture, among others. M. Planinc visited Rasskozovo in Tambov Oblast, where a leather factory is being built with the participation of SRFY economic organizations. Yugoslav guests were warmly welcomed everywhere.

During the meetings and talks, which took place in a traditionally friendly atmosphere, and which were marked by frankness and mutual understanding, the two sides examined the questions of the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and comprehensive cooperation, in light of full respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality, and noninterference, established in joint documents. Particular stress was made in this connection of the importance of the Belgrade Declaration which the Soviet and Yugoslav Governments signed 30 years ago and which laid a permanent foundation for the stable Soviet-Yugoslav relations, the two countries' welfare, peace, and socialism.

It was stressed that the traditional meetings and exchange of views between the two countries' leaders plays a major role in establishing the basic directions and perspectives of the development of USSR-SFRY relations.

The meeting between the highest-ranking leaders of Yugoslavia and M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in March 1985 has been of great importance for the development of the two parties and states' relations, the promotion of peace, and international cooperation.

The USSR Council of Ministers chairman and the SFRY Federal Executive Council president briefed each other on the USSR's and the SFRY's socialist construction and on the process of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th LCY Congress. Both sides satisfactorily stressed that various contacts existing between the two socialist countries, while respecting the individual ways and forms of socialist developments and different international positions of each of them, produce obvious mutually beneficial results. Contacts between the two countries' state and social organizations are successfully developing and contacts between republics, provinces, and towns are consolidating within the framework of the overall Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Readiness was expressed to continue contributing to the expansion of these contacts in the future.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the dynamic development of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation on equal footing and underlined that there are favorable opportunities for its further development in various forms on a long-term basis and for the constant increase in commodities' exchange. They pointed out that 'the fundamental principles of the realization of the long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia for the period to the year 1990' were being successfully implemented. The agreement on joint deliveries of commodities and services between the USSR and SFRY for the period from 1981 to 1985 is being consistently implemented and it is envisaged that the planned volume of the commodities' exchange of 32 billion dollars will be exceeded.

The two delegations stressed the importance of the positive outcome of the consultations of their planning and foreign-political organs on economic cooperation for the period from 1986-1990. They agreed that special attention will be devoted in the course of future consultations to questions regarding the development of cooperation in the fields of machine building, energy, electronics, robotics, chemical industry, the deliveries of consumer goods, civil engineering, transport, and tourism. They pointed out the mutual interest in expanding cooperation in the fields of agriculture and the food industry, and the agro-industrial complex as a whole.

They reaffirmed the indispensable need to speed up the formulation of joint proposals on the further development and deepening of production specialization and cooperation, above all in the two countries' priority economic branches. The two sides expressed interest in the realization of the agreement on joint deliveries of ships and shipbuilding equipment in the period from 1986-90 and on the further promotion of cooperation in this field.

Pointing out the importance of the fundamental guidelines of scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY to the year 2000, which were recently signed in Belgrade, the two sides expressed identical views on the need to analyze the two countries' long-term program of economic cooperation in this period.

While positively assessing the activity of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the two prime ministers expressed their conviction that the committee will continue to play an active role in the realization of various mutually beneficial economic contacts and that it will contribute to efforts to discover new fields and forms of economic and trade activity. Stress was laid on the intention to expand and enrich cooperation in the fields of culture, science, education, information, sport, and so forth, aimed at further acquainting each side with cultural and intellectual values and the two countries' peoples' creative achievements.

The two sides stressed that friendly relations and cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY, which are developing on the jointly established principles, are in the interest of their peoples and contribute to the promotion of peace and international cooperation on an equal footing.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction at the fact that the USSR and the SFRY, whose peoples fought shoulder to shoulder for victory over fascism, widely and in a dignified way celebrated its 40th anniversary. They stressed the historic importance for the world of the victory over fascist forces, which had an exceptionally strong influence on the course of the post-war development in Europe and the whole world, and which created favorable conditions for mankind's development on the road of peace, democracy, freedom, and social progress. This important anniversary fully indicates the need to secure peace and security for all countries' peoples.

The two sides carried out an exchange of views on topical questions concerning the situation in the world. They emphasized that the present international situation remains dangerous and that there is continuous excacerbation in some aspects. The further build-up of nuclear and other types of weapons, the danger of transfering the arms race into space, military conflicts and hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world, as well as a threat to use force represent some of these dangers. All states and peoples, in the interest of promoting peace and security, eliminating war as the means of resolving controversial problems, and restoring international realtions must make immediate efforts toward detente and constructive cooperation based on equality, respect for independence, and the right of the people to free development.

The two sides resolutely advocate the elimination of the nuclear threat, halting the arms race, and a general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control; they support all bilateral and multilateral negotiations that lead to the fulfillment of these aims. On this plan they consider as important the achievement of progress in Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, and they advocate effective understanding, directed toward preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, as well as toward limiting and reducing nuclear arms, which should finally lead to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere.

The Soviet side gave a detailed account of the initiatives of the Soviet union and other countries of the socialist community, which are oriented toward a radical recovery of the international situation, and drew attention to the proposal made by the USSR, according to which a general moratorium on space and nuclear weapons should be introduced during the Geneva talks, as well as to the Soviet decision on a unilateral moratorium on deploying medium-range missiles in Europe. It pointed out the importance of the pledge by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and of other computries with nuclear arms to follow this example.

The Yugoslav side indicated the initiatives of the Nonaligned Movement, which are, among other things, directed toward halting nuclear-weapon tests, preventing the arms race in space, coming to an agreement on the elimination of nuclear and all other types of weapons intended for mass destruction, halting the arms race and reducing conventional weapons, particularly on the part of those countries that possess the largest military arsenals, and achieving a general and complete disarmament.

The sides advocated the idea that all nuclear countries should urgently halt nuclear-weapon tests and agree to their complete and general ban. They advocate that the work should be speeded up on an international convention banning and destroying chemical weapons.

The USSR and the SFRY advocate a comprehensive review of the disarmament question within the framework of multilateral forums, especially in the United Nations and at the disarmament conference in Geneva. They stress the importance of the third special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and the need for thorough preparations for its success, taking into account all countries' legitimate interest in peace and ensuring security for everyone.

The sides believe that all the proposals that provide a realistic possibility for faster progress toward an understanding in the area of halting the arms race and contribute to the process of disarmament to be useful.

The two sides are convinced that opportunities exist for the renewal of the detente process in Europe, for a radical reduction of the level of military confrontation, strengthening of trust and security and that the development of events can be turned toward constructive and reciprocally useful cooperation among all countries. They are in favor of fully freeing Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons and of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments.

The USSR and the SFRY have confirmed the importance in the role of the CSCE begun in Helsinki for preserving stability and peace on the continent. They resolutely advocate strong respect for the principles and provisions of the Final Act in all its parts and stress that all the countries are duty-bound to respect the inviolability of existing borders and territorial integrity and the sovereignty and independence of all countries. The two sides believe that the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Conference Final Act should be observed in a fitting way and that the conference should unfold against a background of renewal and enhancement of the process of detente.

During the exchange of views on the questions relative to the Stockholm Conference, the sides set out their firm intention to contribute to drafting substantial agreements on the measures to strengthen confidence, security, and disarmament in Europe. The sides again expressed their positive attitude toward the initiatives to create nuclear-free zones.

N.A. Tikhonov and M. Planinc stressed that expansion of focal points of tension in various areas of the world raises serious concern. Among others, this is happening in a number of countries in Central America and the Caribbean, especially in Nicaragua, Asia, the Middle East, and in southern Africa. Both sides declare themselves in favor of solving controversial questions and reducing tension through negotiations, against any outside interference in the internal affairs of all countries, and for securing the right to an independent and autonomous development.

The Yugoslav side pointed out the topical questions concerning the activity of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and global factor in international relations. Yugoslavia stressed the role of the movement of nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, for disarmament and the relaxation of international tension, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, as well as all forms of aggression, interference, domination, and hegemony in the political and economic areas, and for the establishemnt of a new international economic system.

The USSR welcomes the growing contribution the Nonaligned Movement is making to the cause of improving the situation in the world, eliminating the threat of war, and strengthening equal international cooperation.

The sides spoke in favor of the necessity to establish a new international economic system on the basis of justice and equality in economic relations and expressed their support for the efforts the developing countries are making in that direction.

In expressing their constant loyalty to the UN Organization and to the objectives and principles inherent in its Charter, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union expressed their intention to observe the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations in a manner worthy of the United Nations' status as a fresh encouragement for strengthening world peace, security, and development. They expressed their readiness to take the necessary steps so that the equitable democratic principles on which the United Nations is based can be consistently asserted in the practice of international relations.

The premiers expressed their satisfaction over the results of their meetings and talks and confirmed that extensive opportunities exist for the further development and consolidation of relations and reciprocal understanding and trust between the two countries. The USSR and the SFRY will continue to follow this line, although in the assessment of individual events in international life the two countries have well-known differences. These talks will contribute to the further consolidation of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation and to the cause of peace in the world, security, and progress.

M. Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, invited N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Commentary on Talks

LD051603 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Talks have been held in Moscow between Soviet leaders and SFRY Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc. The USSR and SFRY are linked by relations of friendship and all-around cooperation, writes our commentator Viktor Ilyichev. The friendship was sealed by the blood of antifascist soldiers in their joint struggle against nazism.

As has been stressed again in Moscow, the relations between the two countries are based on the principles of respect of sovereignty, independence, equality, mutual benefit, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The main thing that underlies these relations is the coincidence of the basic vital interests, which is expressed above all in their dedication to the cause of socialism and peace. This common allegiance is the most solid foundation for cooperation and friendship.

It was stressed at the talks in Moscow that Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation has reached a high level and continues to develop in a stable way in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural and other areas. If we take, for example, trade between the two countries, during the first half of the eighties it nearly doubled as compared to the previous 5 years. Milka Planinc told reporters that today the Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's number one trading partner and that there exists a solid basis for further developing mutually beneficial ties.

Discussing the prospects for Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, the heads of government of the two countries proceeded from a common objective; namely, to make the cooperation of the greatest possible use for speeding up social and economic development on the basis of scientific and technological progress.

For this purpose, concrete steps have been outlined to promote production cooperation in the engineering industry and a number of new, promising directions, for example electronics, manufacture of automatic devices, and biotechnology.

Tackling major goals of creative development, the USSR and Yugoslavia are interested in peace. This naturally provides the basis for cooperation on the international scene in the struggle against the nuclear threat caused by dangerous actions of imperialism. During the conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev and Milka Planinc, a considerable contribution was noted by the socialist countries and many nonaligned nations to the struggle to curb the arms race, to reduce international tension and to develop equal peaceful cooperation between states.

The USSR and Yugoslavia have reaffirmed their desire to persistently work for the attainment of these goals. The head of the Yugoslav Government spoke highly about the peaceful Soviet initiatives advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev. She declared that Yugoslav people regard with confidence the further development of friendly and stable relations with the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA: POLISH 'STABILIZATION' CONTINUES

PM051401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent N. Yermolovich article under the rubric "From a Polish Notebook": "Time of Changes"]

[Text] Warsaw-Moscow -- Warsaw is always fine, and in early summer it is beautiful. The tables set up in the street beneath bright awnings are always occupied. Here too, in the streets and squares, there is a brisk trade in flowers and carefully washed and packaged vegetables. Prices are high, it is true, but apples -- last year's, of course -- are quite inexpensive. The crop was so abundant. No empty shelves are to be seen in the stores, for there are more goods. Passersby are fashionably dressed and smile more. There are many babies in carriages, a vivid and very nice illustration of the population explosion.

Sites enclosed by standard fencing bearing the letter "M" have appeared in the city center. A subway is being constructed. Alongside Poniatowski Bridge, which will be closed for repairs, another temporary one is being made ready. These signs of city life are visible to everyone. And the fact that the walls of buildings are now clean, carrying neither stickers nor inscriptions of an antigovernment, antisocialist nature, can be seen by those who have visited Warsaw in recent years, as I have done. And I can compare: They were there, but not now.

I will straightway say that things have become better, considerably better, although, of course, not in everything or for everyone. One of the subversive publications, the Paris-published Polish-language journal KULTURA, carried a review of Soviet press articles about Poland. Those dispatches, the author taunts, repeat an assertion whose purport is expressed very well in IZVESTIYA's supposedly quite meaningless phrase: "The complex process of stabilization in Poland is continuing..." These words were written by my comrade in the editorial office, who worked in the fraternal country for many years, including its most difficult years. I am prepared to repeat after him each one of those words. Yes, the process of stabilization...Yes, a complex, even very complex process...But, fortunately for Poland and for our whole community, it is continuing. And it is quite another matter that, as can be seen in particular from KULTURA's sally, not everyone likes this.

The stabilization of the economy is the most difficult thing. It was stated at a party and economic aktiv conference which ended recently in Poznan that it is precisely the economy that has today become the chief arena of political struggle. It is in precisely this sphere that socialism's enemies want to block Poland's development and weaken the country. From within, by sowing apathy, disappointment, and illusions. And from without, with a policy of pressure and sanctions.

However...the process of stabilization in Poland is continuing. Including in the economy. It is already known that the main production tasks of the 3-year plan will be fulfilled or even overfulfilled. The market supply appears incomparably better, and the level of inflation is gradually dropping. But there is still a whole host of difficulties, too.

"Opinions are appearing, frequently prompted by our enemies, that we have no concept of surmounting difficulties or of long-term economic development," Comrade W. Jaruzelski said at the Poznan aktiv conference. "We do have such a concept. You only need the good will to familiarize yourself with it and understand it."

Let us turn to just one sphere of the country's economy -- agriculture and the food industry inseparably linked with it. Their situation was examined at the last Polish Sejm session. The government information report stated that last year agriculture fulfilled the plan targets and, in certain sectors, significantly overfulfilled them. For the first time in several years the profound recession has been halted, and the process of increasing the numbers of livestock, particularly hogs and sheep, has been reinstated. Harvests of agricultural crops have increased substantially. A record indicator has been achieved in milk productions.

There are also serious problems here. The greatest difficulties lie in the need to mechanize the farmer's labor and improve his productivity. This primarily concerns peasant family farms. As is knwon, the Polish Government is oriented toward developing all three sectors of agriculture: state, cooperative, and family. In the private sector, meanwhile, the process of stratification is continuing. Over the past 5 years the number of small farms (they are still in the majority) has fallen 7.2 percent. But the number of farms with an area of more than 10 hectares has increased 10.2 percent. It was these farms -- mdeidum and large -- that in 1984 occupied almost half (44.6 percent) of the total sowing areas relating to the nonsocialized sector.

As for the state and cooperative sectors of agriculture, there has been appreciable growth in their participation in the creation of national income -- from 9.6 percent in 1983 to 12.9 percent in 1984. During this time their area has not increased -- improved production efficiency has been the source of the growth.

Another problem is the development of the food industry and the expansion of its processing capacities. The system of comprehensive plant protection also needs improvement. Considerable new capital investments are needed for all this. However, it is precisely here that things are not well. Thus, whereas the growth of capital investments in the economy as a whole stood at 9 percent last year, in agriculture and the food industry it was only 3.2 percent...

But even what has already been achieved in agriculture makes it possible to supply the market smoothly and to gradually abandon the ration-card system of selling foodstuffs, albeit with an increase in their prices. As of 1 June, ration cards are being retained only for meat and sugar.

I can also partly judge the state of affairs in industry from my personal impressions. The group of Soviet journalists with which I visited Poland paid a visit to the Warszawa High-Quality Steel Plant and met with the aktiv. This is one of the capital's largest enterprises, with 8,000 workers. And it has a unique product: The huta (this is what the hot production facility is called in Poland) is the country's only producer of many types of high-quality steel, including steel for bearings. Workers, engineers, and party and trade union activists talked with us. We had a long, frank, substantive talk.

I recall another meeting here, too, at the Warszawa Huta, in the summer of 1980. Then, too, we had a long and frank talk. But what a difference in its substance and its very tone. The storm-charged summer of 1980 electrified the atmosphere at the huta. The progressive enterprise found itself in the path of the enemy's chief strike. Its collective represents a school of economic and political cadres and a unique production facility. To put the huta out of commission and demoralize the collective would have inflicted palpable harm on all of Warsaw and the country. The enemy acted with vigor and subtlety. Nonetheless, the huta held out and continued to make steel and to roll metal. . . .

But it also suffered considerable losses. The party organization lost almost half its members. This is what the participants in the conversation said. Zbigniew Smigielski: "It is chiefly those whose political backbone proved too soft who have gone. The strong, genuine ones have stayed." There are now approximately 1,350 Communists in the plant. They have set up a new organization with the rights of a shop organization, comprised of veterans of labor and of the workers movement, and it operates very well and helps the others. The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society used to have 2,500 members, and 400 remain. Lech Umiastowski: "But they are not just members in name only, they work. We recently staged a Soviet book exhibition and we regularly meet with Soviet colleagues. We cooperate with Moscow's Serp I Molot. We managed to hold out before the enemy and surmount the suicidal sentiments in our own midst. Many of our misfortunes stem from low political awareness and a poor level of information. We state this openly. The political climate is different now."

The Warszawa metallurgists are interested in everything: They impartially voice their opinion on many acute problems. Marian Berchanowicz: "We are working hard to manage more efficiently and to improve living and working conditions. We are realizing the plan for development through 1990. Where people are employed on real work, there is less intriguing." Aleksander Fijalkowski: "We pay special attention to shaping political and social consciousness. Its distortion led to great misfortunes. It is necessary to observe social justice and monitor more strictly the development of the private sector."

You get the feeling in many ways that the climate is different in production life too. It is true that the 1979 level (the highest) has not been reached for gross output. But it is rightly believed that gross output is not the chief thing now. Under the new conditions they are examining and assessing their work in economic categories: They are overfulfilling targets and producing what is most necessary for the country and for export. There are problems, and considerable ones: There are not enough work hands (conditions are difficult, and little housing is being constructed), fixed production capital is aging, and so forth.

What we familiarized ourselves with at the plant is in many ways characteristic of other enterprises. The press writes about this, and the results of all kinds of research attest to it. The weekly SPRAWY I LUDZIE points out that the inadequate amount of funds allocated to updating equipment and the modernization of production is not only prolonging the time needed to overcome the economic crisis but also threatens to result in stagnation. The lowering of labor productivity growth rates in industry is associated with this.

It is natural that the discussion and resolution of economic problems is a substantial part of the country's sociopolitical life. The date of the Sejm elections has been announced. They will be held 13 Octover. The preparations for the elections constitute a very important political campaign. But in this, too, the leading role is allocated to economic problems. "We will make discussions of versions of the 5-year plan a constituent part of the alection campaign," the documents of the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum state. "There is no more important question for Poland today than the acceleration of economic development and technical progress. This is our 'to be or not to be.' The improvement of the economic situation predetermines the party's prestige and the confidence of workers and all of society in it."

The attitude toward the party is slowly but consistently changing for the better, it was pointed out at the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. There, too, words were were heard which quite fully characterized the PZPR's present state: "We have ceased to be a besieged fortress. But we have not yet become an army on a full offensive, moving over an even, wide front."

The party now has 2.1 million members -- 1 million fewer than 5 years ago. However, the PZPR's ranks are increasingly actively being filled with new members month by month. More than half the people being admitted to the party are less than 29 years old and are representatives of the working class.

The party is moving toward its 10 congress, which will be held in the first half of next year. Preparations for it have begun. The congress will adopt the PZPR's long-term program. The discussion of the draft of this document is designed to promote the party's ideological and political strengthening. The congress will also determine the tasks of the next 5-year plan. In short, the 10th congress is to be an outstanding stage in the life of the party and the whole country.

But what about the enemy, the counterrevolutionary underground? It has not resigned itself to defeat and uses any opportunity to proclaim itself once again, to disrupt the normalization process in the country, and to complicate the internal situation. One such attempt was made at the beginning of June. Making use of the increase in the price of butter and animal fats announced 1 June, the underground called on the population to respond to that action by the authorities with "stoppages" in work on Monday, 3 June. The political enemy's provocative call did not find support among the Polish working people. ..The complex process of stabilization in Poland is continuing.

AGCA LIES DESTROY LISTENERS' CONFIDENCE

PM041835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent N. Paklin dispatch under the rubric: "Notes From the Rome Trial: Thousand and One Lies"]

[Text] Rome -- Ali Agca is lying shamelessly day after day. Even the Italian justice officials who are conducting the trial are increasingly convinced of this.

"If Ali Agca had set out to undermine confidence in himself he could not have done better than he has during the first month of the trial," your correspondent was told by prosecuting attorney Antonio Marini. "He is changing his testimony at the trial so that it conflicts not just with his 'frank' confessions to investigating magistrate Ilario Martella during the investigation which lasted over 2 years, but even with what he said the day before. He is constantly changing facts, the people said to have taken part in events, their roles, and so forth. And this despite the fact that Agca has declared on more than one occasion his 'firm intention' to cooperate with the Italian legal authorities in reconstructing the truth. How can one believe him after all this?"

You get the impression that President of the Court Severino Santiapichi does not believe him either. It is impossible to count how many times he has caught him lying on major and minor matters. During the latest session the president told him in a fit of temper, "On the basis of your accusation people have spent all this time in prison in preliminary detention, and now you are turning everything upside down!"

Here is a concrete example of one of Ali Agca's lies.

During the preliminary investigation, in an effort to prove the "Bulgarian connection" at whatever price, he stated that Sergey Antonov was allegedly waiting in a pale blue Alfetta car near the Canadian embassy not far from the scene of the crime, to take him and another "gray wolf' Oral Celik from St. Peter's Square to the Bulgarian Embassy. Now Ali Agca claims that there was also another car. The would-be assassins parked it near the Canadian embassy, open, with the keys in the ignition.

Ali Agca claims that he and, according to his current testimony, two "gray wolves" intended to flee to Vienna where they had already rented an apartment. The question arises (and it also occurred to the president of the court): What then was the use of the pale blue Alfetta and the Bulgarian TIR truck in which the criminals were allegedly to have been smuggled from Italy to Bulgaria? The president of the court asked the terrorist: "Was there a plae blue Alfetta or not?" Ali Agca thought for a long time - and then he suddenly burst out: "If someone wants to clear Bulgaria..." And he stopped again. Serverino Santiapichi asked him then: "Ali Agca, what ultimately is the truth? Are you giving evidence in order to please someone?"

The question hit the nail right on the head, as the saying goes. Ali Agca grew confused. "I cannot speak about these facts. I find it difficult to answer..." he mumbled.

Why is this? Because he is afraid of telling the truth, which would be in direct contradiction with the "Bulgarian story" concocted in the Ascoli-Piceno prision with Western secret services staffers.

JUDGE SUSPICIOUS OF AGCA TRIAL TESTIMONY

LD051609 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Rome July 5 TASS -- The questioning of Turkish terrorist Agca continues at the pope attempted murder trial in Rome. Trying to shift the responsibility for masterminding the plot on Bulgaria, the criminal contradicts himself in his evidence and is advancing ever new versions.

In contrast to the previous testimony, he, specifically, had to admit at the latest court sitting that he was never acquainted with Sergey Antonov's wife. As is known, the fact that she was not in Rome in the period of time which Agca mentioned has been given documented proof and the Turkish terrorist's lie became evidence even without his admission.

Agca was unable to give a clear answer as to how one of the Browning pistols he had bought in Rome before the attempt on the pope's life was received by Aslan Samet, a Turkish terrorist who was arrested in the Netherlands last May when he was touring Benelux countries and who is suspected of preparing the assassination attempt.

Judges are obviously skeptical about the tales told by the hired assassin. When Agca attempted "philosophical" discourse again, choosing as the subject the need to observe the ten biblical commandments, the court's chairman Severino Santiapichi reasonably reminded to him that one of the commandments says precisely "do not bear false witness." The Turkish terrorist feigned indignation when the judge told him that there are suspicions that some of his testimony was dictated to him by someone.

IMPORTANCE OF UPCOMING USSR-FRENCH SUMMIT

LD051409 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jul (TASS) -- A meeting was held today in the Soviet-French section and the section of the USSR Parliamentary Group [names of sections as received] on questions of peace and disarmament with a delegation of the Franco-Soviet Friendship Group of the French National Assembly.

Taking part in the meeting from the Soviet side were V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies T.N. Bokareva, V.P. Yelyutin, G.A. Zhukov, and S.V. Chervonenko. On the French side were E. Teisseire, chairman of the Friendship Group, who heads the delegation; and French National Assembly deputies G. Beche, L. Bouvard, R. Gaillard, L. Dupuy, P. B. Couste and R. Renard.

During the course of conversation mutual satisfaction was expressed at the consistent development of relations between the two states, and it was noted that this can exert a positive influence on the state of the present international situation. The need for further deepening of interparliamentary contacts in the interest of consolidating peace and security on the planet was emphasized.

The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies explained the Soviet leadership's initiatives which are directed toward overcoming confrontation and restraining the arms race, and towards a return to detente.

It was stressed from the French side that the nature of relations between the two countries, which was determined by principles agreed in 1971, must not be placed in question. It was noted that France, for its part, is striving for an easing of international tension and for maintaining the military-strategic balance at a lower level.

Both sides stressed the great significance of the forthcoming Soviet-French summit meeting.

FRENCH NUCLEAR MISSILES WILL SUPPORT NATO

LD071423 Moscow International Service in French 1930 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Commentary by Boris Tumanov in the "Notes of a Publicist" program]

[Text] Good evening listeners. I have been occasionally commenting for 3 years now on the need to take the French nuclear potential in the balance of forces on the European Continent into account. I have been using the same arguments during this time to back up this point of view, which seems indisputable to me for the mere fact that France, with or without an independent decision of its own, will become inexorably involved in a nuclear conflict in Europe, which, itself, will of necessity become generalized. I have been saying, and continue to say, that it is practically impossible for France to remain outside a conflict of this type, like some kind of peaceful island in the middle of an ocean of fire.

Now the French Socialist Party's report on the problem of European security, which has just been published in France, says the following, and I quote! It is impossible to establish how France can maintain a normal existence after remaining unscathed in a generalized conflict in the center of Europe.

You see, the French Socialists have merely noted an evident truth. This is the truth, even if it is only half-truth. However, it is of little importance in the end whether it is during or after the conflict that France cannot survive. The main thing is that the French Socialists finally admit that there is no practical meaning to their argument that France's nuclear forces have nothing to do with the NATO potential because their objective is to guarantee, quite independently, France's national security.

What conclusion, then, is to be drawn from this observation for French military strategy? Well, in my view, Paris continues to throw logic overboard by juggling with the words for such evil purposes and they do this with the intention of dissembling the regional ambitions of the new French doctrine, which aspires to extend France's military influence to FRG territory.

It is a strange and disquieting fact that the Socialists' ambitions are shared by the parties of the right. Though they may be using different words, they are all talking about the same thing, and in the same way. While the Socialist Party talks of the deterrent zone extending into the FRG, the liberals in the Union for French Democracy are saying that the narrow idea of the national territory should be replaced by the idea of an enlarged security zone. They, in the Rally for the Republic, say that the defense of France is part and parcel of the defense of Europe, and of France belonging to the NATO alliance.

What do these new trends in the socialists and the right-wing parties' defense policy mean?

It doesn't take a great military brain to realize that they are trying to create a European military bloc within NATO which, while remaining under Washington's domination, will reduce the margin of autonomy that France still has in the sphere of defense to almost zero. In the meantime, the French bourgeois press is conditioning public opinion by claiming that the FRG would immediately fly to France's aid if the latter were seriously threatened, and that the French should only be prepared to do the same for their neighbors across the Rhine.

A very touching display of anticipated comradeship-in-arms, I must say. However, I wish someone would tell me, without resorting to the absurd and without calling up support from Yves Montand and his cock-eyed visions of Russian tanks in Paris, just how and just who might seriously threaten France? Wouldn't it just be more honest to acknowledge another evident fact and accept that France's nuclear forces should be taken into account in NATO's nuclear potential? After all, the USSR cannot be expected to be blind forever to the French nuclear missiles, whose destination is now clear to everyone, including the French Socialists themselves.

SPANISH SUPPORT FOR IMPROVED USSR RELATIONS CITED

LD071215 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS -- "In my view, there are all necessary conditions for a faster development of Soviet-Spanish relations in all fields -- politics, economics, trade and culture," Manuel Medina, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Congress of Deputies (lower chamber of Spain's Parliament), has told IZVESTIYA' s Madrid correspondent Vladimir Vernikov. "The views of the governments and parliaments of our countries are also identical on major international issues as well. Our commission, with consent from all parliamentary factions, worked out extensive plans of cooperation with colleagues from the USSR Supreme Soviet. Conversations held during the recent visit to Spain by a delegation of Soviet parliamentarians inspire hopes for a further development of this cooperation."

"We are concerned over the current state of world affairs, and this concern, as we saw, is fully shared by Soviet parliamentarians. Indeed, together, we can do much to prevent war, expressing the will and striving of our peoples towards peace on earth." Juan Maria Bandres, a deputy of Parliament, chairman of the party Euskadiko Ezkerra (the Basque country):

"Spain, like the Soviet Union, is seeking peace. We know that your country does not pose a threat. This means that it is necessary to look for common points along this path, pressing together for a turn to detente. I've been to your country on several occasions and seen the peacefulness of Soviet people, their labour enthusiasm. Spain's economic situation is grave, and it can be remedied only by developing civilian industries, rather than by getting involved in an arms race. This is one of the tasks of our Parliament, as I see them. We want to make our contribution to preserving peace, and, as we understand, this view is fully shared by Soviet parliamentarians."

KOHL SUPPORT OF REUNIFICATION GROUP DENOUNCED

LD051634 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksyonov writes:

FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl again reiterated that the "German issue remained open". Addressing a press-conference in Bonn on Thursday, he claimed, in particular, that the post-war borders in Europe sealed in the treaty between the FRG, Poland and the other socialist states are "not mandatory" to a certain future "reunited Germany".

Speculation of an "open character of the German issue" have become a favourite subject for many leaders of the current Bonn ruling coalition. Tens of statements in this spirit have been made in recent years both by the chancellor himself, many members of his cabinet and other leaders of the ruling parties.

It is noteworthy that in repeating in essence the position of the chiefs of the revanchist "land associations", representatives of official Bonn claim that there are no revanchist tendencies in the country. And now again Helmut Kohl declared that "there is no revanchism" in the FRG, that all this is "an invention of Eastern propaganda".

But what hyperbolical imagination one must have to "invent" such a move, which angered all true democrats, as the speech by the head of the Bonn government addressed to the participants in the recent provocative assemblage "The Land Association of Germans from Silesia" in Hannover. The chancellor addressed the members of that very "land association", whose official publication, the tabloid "Schlesier" speculated in all seriousness on "ways to resolve" with the use of the Bundeswehr's strike power the very "German issue", which is "open" in Kohl's opinion.

The high-ranking figures of the Bonn leadership have repeatedly assured the "expellees" that the authorities "were on their side". In this atmosphere of encouragement, the "Ewig Gestrige" (eternally yesterday's) have strongly stepped up their subversive activities. Yet, to all appearances, their growing demands directed at undermining European and universal peace are evaluated on the banks of the Rhine as quite "proper" ones. Moreover, Bonn even accuses "Eastern propaganda" of some "inventions", while doing its utmost to whitwash the revanchists. The latest statement by Chancellor Kohl is fresh evidence of that.

USSR, FINLAND SIGN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORD

LD052212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, 5 July (TASS) -- An agreement between the USSR and Finland on cooperation in the field of environmental protection was concluded here today. It envisages a joint solution to problems of environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources. Both countries will give priority to efforts to avert pollution of the atmosphere, water resources, and the soil, and to preserve fauna and flora. They will also develop and centralize methods of studying and monitoring the quality of various natural environments.

The document was signed by M. Ahde, Finnish Minister of the Environment, and Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Control of the Natural Environment.

This intergovernmental agreement, M. Ahde noted at the signing ceremony, is the first document of its kind concluded between Finland and another state. It may be called an historic one. The agreement is a big step forward in strengthening the diverse cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union. As the minister emphasized bilateral ties, including in the field of environmental protection, are being expanded in full accordance with the points of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS CONDEMN ELECTORAL LAW

PM051531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Volkov report: "Portuguese Communist Party Political Commission Statement"]

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Jul -- The dissolution of the Assembly of the Republic, the upcoming parliamentary elections, and the virtual resignation of the government are evidence of the victory of the Portuguese people and all democratic forces. This is noted in a Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Political Commission statement published here.

Reaction has not laid down its arms, the PCP Political Commission statements points out. While still in power, the present government is hatching plans for a further offensive against the gains of the April revolution. Portuguese Communists will deply all their forces to prevent the adoption of the new electoral law being forced through by the government, which could create an advantage for the socialists and social democrats at the upcoming elections. As the Political Commission's statement notes, the Assembly of the Republic, whose dissolution has been officially announced, has no right in practice to adopt documents which are so important for the fate of the country and millions of working people, such as the new law on leasing housing and the ratification of the agreement on Portugal's entry into the Common Market.

The PCP Political Commission insits on the strict observance of democratic principles in the period of the election campaign and demands that all parties be guaranteed equal conditions of access to the mass media, which is in state hands.

SOVIET-BELGIUM TRADE HINDERED BY U.S., EEC

LD080712 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Brussels 8 July TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: Soviet-Belgian trade has increased 74 times since the two countries formed diplomatic relations 50 years ago. Not all states can boast such results in bilateral trade. The fact is that Soviet and Belgian commodities do not compete but supplement one another in bilateral trade, facilitating the economic development of their countries. Apart from raw materials and fuel which are badly needed by Belgium, the Soviet Union supplies it with machines and equipment.

Soviet commercial orders enabled many Belgian companies to survive during the last, protracted economic crisis. The firm Tubmez which sells up to three quarters of its oil pipe output to the USSR, for example, was able to keep 2,200 of its employees busy thanks to Soviet-awarded orders.

Bilateral trade is based on the 1974 agreement on developing economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and the Belgian-Luxemburgian Economic Union (BLEU).

While in 1975 trade between the Soviet Union and Belgium amounted to R529.8 million, in 1984 it totalled Rl,698.3 million, registering an increase of 220 percent.

Honoring its commitments in good faith, the Soviet side seeks to preserve the high level of trade with Belgium. But this effort is hindered by the increasingly vigorous policy of protectionism pursued by the EEC, the restrictions existing in Belgium on trade with the USSR, and the impediments resulting from U.S. pressure on the Belgian authorities to prevent high-tech exports to the Soviet Union.

RYABOV RECIEVES UK CHEMICAL FIRM DIRECTOR

LD031423 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 3 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- Ya.P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received today A.G. Raper, managing director of the British Davy McKee firm. The sides discussed some issues pertaining to cooperation in the field of the chemical industry. The meeting was attended by V.V. Listov, USSR minister of the chemical industry.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED ON LUXENBOURG NATIONAL DAY

PM051039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] On the occasion of Luxembourg's national day the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg a telegram of congratulations and wishes for a peaceful future and prosperity for the Luxembourg people.

In a reply telegram, Grand Duke Jean expressed gratitude for the congratulations and conveyed best wishes to the USSR people.

BRIEFS

IRISH ENVOY RECEIVED -- Moscow July 5 TASS -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Nikita Ryzhov today received Ireland's Ambassador Padraig Murphy who is to leave the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 5 Jul 85 LD]

U.S. MIDEAST POLICY AIMED AT RETURN TO CAMP DAVID

PM041818 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 25, Jun 85 pp 5-6

[Leonid Medvedko article: "Peacemaking on Blood"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz "blitz-toured" the Middle East in May, visiting Israel, Egypt and Jordan. Because hostilities had resumed in Lebanon, Shultz prefered to keep clear of Beirut this time. A "strategic distribution of roles" between the U.S. and Israel seems to have been agreed upon, with Tel Aviv kindling the flames of war and Washington pretending to try to extinguish them and striking the pose of a peacemaker. The chief purpose of Shultz's recent tour was, as one U.S. paper put it, "to give a new impulse to the settlement process in the Middle East." It is an open secret that by the "settlement" they mean separate deals like the Camp David one, as evidenced by the U.S. Administration's stand at the negotiations with King Husayn of Jordan, who visited Washington early this June.

Why did Washington regard the present situation as favourable for a new "peacemaking diplomatic tour"? There were at least two reasons for that.

One was the new aggravation of the situation in Lebanon after the much-publicized "voluntary" pull-out of the Israeli troops from its south and the resumption of internecine clashes in the country. And the other, the deepened division of the Arab world over the conclusion in Amman of an agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat on the likely negotiations of a "Jordanian-Palestinian delegation" with Israel.

Availing itself of these developments, Washington is trying to expedite the "direct," i.e., separate, negotiations between Israel and the "joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation." Behind this screen, continued efforts are being made to set the Middle East ablaze.

Having announced a "stage-by-stage withdrawal" of its troops from the occupied areas, Tel Aviv got down right away to a stage-by-stage incitement of new armed clashes in Lebanon. First, it resumed its brigand raids, sowing death and destruction. The villages where a few dozen occupiers had been "quartered" before were invaded by hundreds of cutthroats on tanks and armoured carriers who shot and crushed unarmed people, searched homes and third-degreed "suspects," destroyed homes, burned down orchards and crops.

The U.N. Security Council unanimously condemned the aggressors' new crimes. But the U.S. representative, for the umpteenth time during the Lebanon crisis, vetoed a resolution which demanded an end to outrages. As for Israel, it said it was going to set up a "safety belt" on Lebanese soil, i.e., to seize part of that country's territory. To quote the TASS statement of June 9, "Israel in fact seeks to keep a considerable part of Lebanon's territory under its control."

Not content with supporting Israel, Washington sent to the Lebanese shores shiploads of Marines who had beaten an ignominious retreat from there early last year.

Second, a new version of Operation Pincers began to be carried out with Washington's blessing and Tel Aviv's open support. Against the background of Israeli brigandage and U.S. military-political demonstrations, the Lebanese reactionaries raised their heads again. According to the newspaper AL-NIDA, the right-wing Christian formations openly challenged the country's integrity and independence and tried to carry out their long-standing isolationist "confessional project" for making Lebanon an Israel protectorate.

Third, Tel Aviv and Washington seek to expand the civil war in Lebanon in every way. The stake is now made not only on clashes between Christian and Moslem formations. The bloody fighting which broke out in late May and early June between the units of the Shi'ite organization Amal and Palestinians in the much-suffering refugee camps in and near Beirut played into the aggressors' hands. Hundreds of victims among the civilian residents of the camps, the aggravation of the political situation in the country in general, the danger of the hostilities spreading to the rest of Lebanon -- all this has an adverse effect on the state of affairs in the Middle East as a whole.

As it already happened on more than one occasion -- in 1958, in the late seventies and the early eighties -- the American-Israeli strategic alliance may try and use the internal crisis in Lebanon as a pretext for armed intervention. Previously, home policy disturbances brought interventionists either from the U.S., or from Israel. Today there is the danger of a joint American-Israeli armed intervention. The use of the so-called NATO multinational forces is not ruled out, either. NATO's naval forces are constantly demonstrating their readiness to "put out" -- actually, to fan up -- the conflagration in the Eastern Mediterranean and in the Persian Gulf zone where the Iraq-Iran war is growing ever bloodier. Israel makes no secret of being interested in the utmost weakening of both countries.

The Arab peoples are again facing a direct challenge. The independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom and the very existence of many Arab states are in ever greater danger. The tension built up by Washington and fraught with a nuclear holocaust adds to this danger, which is global as well as regional. This is not only a matter of every new war in the Middle East being bloodier than the previous one. Hostilities threaten to spread, and attempts are being made to strengthen the Middle Eastern link in the chain of American military bases.

A book by the progressive French researchers Alain Gresh and Dominique Vidal has come out in Paris recently. Titled "The Middle East: A Hundred-Year War," it recalls that back in 1951 Ben Gurion, then Prime Minister of Israel, suggested a military alliance to Washington and offered it military bases in exchange for guarantees of "the security of Israel's borders." These guarantees were granted, and later repeatedly confirmed by U.S. presidents, both Republican and Democratic. Over the period of 1948-83 Washington granted Tel Aviv a total of $50 billion worth of aid (let alone private donations through Zionist channels). The most amazing paradox of all, Gresh and Vidal point out, is that upon getting its independence, Israel "doubled its dependence" on imperialism by becoming one of its biggest debtors. But for the U.S. aid, Israel would not have been able to exist at all. Yet the above-mentioned guarantees were used not for peace, but for unleashing new anti-Arab wars.

However, neither the October 1973 war nor the intervention in Lebanon brought victory to the aggressors. In October 1973 the Arabs countered them with a sufficiently effective, even though limited, unity of action both in the military-political and economic spheres. And in Lebanon, the interventionists came up against unprecedented staunchness and courage of Palestinian and Lebanese patriots, who had the support of Syria and the solidarity of the world's progressive forces.

The participants of the aggressive alliance drew certain conclusions from their past defeats. Now they are active in other directions. They seek to tear the Arab liberation movement from the worldwide anti-imperialist front, and, above all, to deprive it of the effective support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They are doing their best to further deepen the post-Camp David split in the Arab world.

The efficacy of the anti-Israel coalition after Egypt's withdrawal from it is called in question. Having fallen short of the chief objectives of their aggression in Lebanon -- to eliminate the PLO and to impose defeatist agreements on Lebanon, and subsequently on Syria -- the U.S. and Israel are trying to weaken the Arab front of solidarity through inciting clashes between individual detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement, Christians, the Shiite movement and Syria.

It is with this end in view that the U.S. and Israel are now promoting their "strategic mutual understanding" in every way. The roles have been distributed in accordance with a time-tested scenario. Behind the screen of a "voluntary pullout" of its troops from Lebanon, Israel is stepping up terror against the Arabs. As for Washington, it is playing out a new act of its "peacemaking diplomacy" together with its overt and covert allies. Attempts are being made to breathe life into Reagan's stillborn plan and to reanimate the Camp David process.

Tel Aviv has given it to understand, in no uncertain terms, that it prefers to conduct direct separate negotiations, including those on the Palestinian issue, not with Palestinian representatives but with Jordan. Such recalcitrance hardly came as a surprise to Washington. It has displayed by the Israeli Government to show the Arabs once again the way it interprets the "Amman agreement": Both Washington and Tel Aviv regard it merely as "a return to the Camp David formula." It would be in place to recall here that the signatories to the "Amman agreement" and President Mubarak tried to represent the planned negotiations as a prelude to an "international conference." But, judging by the American press comments, Washington seeks to restrict the conference participants to the Middle East countries and to the U.S. itself. THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses that Washington and Tel Aviv still would not recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

It follows from the above that any agreements signed as part of backstage maneuvers have the purpose of deepening the split in the Arab world rather than bringing a settlement in the Middle East nearer. This is why most Arabs saw through the "Amman agreement" at once, and characterized it as a departure from the positions already achieved. After all, this agreement ignores the main prerequisites for an all-embracing Middle East settlement -- the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab lands, the recognition of the Palestinians' right to an independent state of their own.

Dubious "peacemaking" is held out to the Arabs as an American "carrot" to the swish of the Israeli "whip." This trick is not new. It will be remembered that the conclusion of the Camp David accords was preceded, in March 1978, by Israel's first aggressive action against Lebanon. The current development of the Camp David process is marked by another flare-up of Israeli violence on Arab soil and by the threat of an American invasion.

All this is taking place amid a political crisis in Lebanon. Whereas previously, an internecine conflict there afforded a pretext for unleashing an aggression aimed at the Palestinians, the split being provoked in the Palestinian movement today is used as a pretext for taking punitive action against the Lebanese themselves. All this suggests the conclusion that no Arab country is guaranteed against aggression. Is this not the reason why Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to impose separate negotiations on the Arabs?

Peace in the region can be achieved only through an all-embracing settlement. In his recent talk with an Arab League delegation, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said that such a settlement can be achieved only by joint effort of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, through convening an international conference on the Middle East. A fair and lasting settlement presupposes the solution of the Palestinian problem so that the Palestinian people could exercise their national rights, including the right to statehood. Any separate deals ignoring this key issue would only deadlock the settlement. Andrey Gromyko also stressed the need for an immediate end to the bloody inter-Arab clashes in Lebanon.

Representatives from the Arab League highly appreciated the Soviet Union's principled stand. This is only natural. Most Arab countries -- even those which still harbour illusions with regard to Camp David models -- have learned from their own experience that separate talks will get them nowhere. The Soviet position offers a way out of the dangerous situation fraught with new explosions. This way out can be found only by joint peace efforts of all the parties concerned.

LEBANON PROTESTS U.S. BOYCOTT OF BEIRUT AIRPORT

LD051612 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut July 5 TASS -- President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon has instructed Lebanon's permanent representative to the UN to declare an official protest against the U.S. Administration's decision to boycott the Beirut International Airport.

A meeting was held in the capital with the participation of President al-Jumayyil, cabinet ministers, representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the military command and the security service to discuss measures against the unlawful actions of the USA and to tighten the security regime in Beirut airport.

Hussayn al-Hussayni, president of the House of Deputies (Lebanese parliament) has described the decision on the blockade of the international airport in Beirut and ending contacts with the Lebanese air companies as a manifestation of the hostile attitude of the USA against the Lebanese people. Faud Lahud, chairman of the parliamentary National Defence Committee, has addressed an open letter to the U.S. President blaming Washington for the crisis, through which Lebanon is going.

The trade union federations issued statements, saying that the decision of the USA mirrors its hatred for Lebanon and its people, who drove the American aggressors out of Lebanon and is continuing the courageous struggle against USA's Israeli allies in the country's occupied south.

Calls for Arab League Meeting

LD061113 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Beirut July 6 TASS -- Lebanon has called for an urgent meeting of the League of Arab States Council to discuss the situation following Washington's sanctions against Beirut International Airport.

Simultaneously, according to press reports, Lebanon requested an urgent conference of the Inter-Arab Transport Union to work out measures to counter the Washington administration's discriminatory decision.

GUINEA COUP FOILED BY MILITARY, PRESIDENT RETURNS

LD061350 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Conakry July 6 TASS -- The situation in the Republic of Guinea is gradually coming back to normal after the foiled coup attempt. The Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN) has called on the population to observe order, refrain from any violent action and render assistance to the authorities in detaining persons involved in the coup attempt. According to a Guinean radio report, the armed forces are fully in control of the situation in the country. However, the curfew imposed by the authorities keeps on in the capital, and the country's air, land and sea frontiers are closed.

The republic's President Lansana Conte returned to Guinea today after attending the opening of a conference of the leaders of the member states of the Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS). He was cheered by hundreds of thousands of Guineans who during spontaneous demonstrations expressed support for the course of the military leadership.

Paris Jul 6 TASS -- The FRANCE PRESSE news agency reports from Conakry that the plotters' leader, Colonel Diarra Traore, minister of state for national education, has been arrested in the capital of Guinea. Four CMRN members -- Captain Lancime Keita, Captain Mamadi Bayo, Captain Bakary Sako, and Captain Mohammed Ouma Kebe as well as a number of organizers of the failed coup have been arrested as well.

TASS REPORTS ON 5 JULY CPSU POLITBURO MEETING

LD051823 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jul (TASS) -- At its regular session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of the development in 1986-90 and in the period up to the year 2000 of machine-building for light industry and other industries manufacturing consumer goods, and for trade, catering, and services. During discussion of this matter it was stressed that there is a need to carry out a complex of measures to increase the capacities of machine-building enterprises in order to expand output of the latest equipment for the stated industries, to facilitate their technical re-equipment, and on this basis to fulfill the tasks put forward by the party for the further development of production of industrial goods and foodstuffs, and also of the system of public services.

Proposals for the construction of housing complexes for young people, aimed at improving housing conditions for young families, were considered and endorsed. These complexes, which comprise living accomodations and facilities for cultural and everyday use, will be built with the direct participation of the young people. Measures are also projected for the organization of youth house-building cooperatives. Advantageous conditions for paying off banker's credit and for the receipt of interest-free loans for cooperative accomodation-building are being established by the government.

As one of the priority measures aimed at improving the health services, the Politburo endorsed measures for introducing increases to the rates of salary of some categories of medical workers. Such increases will apply to the salaries of surgeons and some other doctors, and also middle-ranking and junior medical staff in operating and maternity units, subdivisions of anaesthesiology, intensive care and intensive therapy.

The results of talks between Soviet party and government delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev and the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Le Duan, were discussed and approved.

Complete identity of views on the problems discussed, including questions of ensuring peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region, was noted with satisfaction. Much importance is given to arrangements achieved for the implementation of a long-term program of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and on the development of all-around Soviet-Vietnamese ties on a durable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Having discussed the results of the 40th CEMA session held in Warsaw, the Politburo approved of the work carried out by the Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov. The joint documents signed at the session are aimed at enhancing the efficiency of the economy of fraternal countries through speeding up its switching to intensive development, at ensuring high quality of machinery, equipment, and other products supplied, the further perfection of the structure and enhancement of the technical level of production. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo set the tasks of central economic bodies, ministries, departments, and organizations for the implementation of the decisions of the session, the deepening of all-round cooperation with fraternal socialist countries.

The Politburo also discussed some other matters connected with the foreign policy course and the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

PM051400 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Great Deeds Lie Ahead"]

[Text] The third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, has ended its work. It took place under the direct influence of the CPSU Central Committee plenum which was held on the eve of the session and which mapped out ways of further improving the Soviet state system and enhancing the role of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of local soviets. Both the plenum and the session were held at a time distinguished by increasingly widespread preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. This naturally affected the decisions of the supreme party and state organs.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, the Supreme Soviet session, and Soviet people's reaction to these events have demonstrated yet again the unity of Soviet society, the cohesion of the people, and the working people's unconditional support for the party's line of further strengthening the economic and defense might of the Land of the Soviets. Soviet people are fully resolved to implement the party's plans through their labor. This inspires confidence that the tasks facing us will really be implemented.

It was stated with the utmost clarity at the USSR Supreme Soviet session that the party will continue to follow the line of stepping up the activity of the supreme organ of power and of enhancing the responsibility of the soviets for the state of affairs in each oblast, in each city and village. Organically combining the functions of making decisions, binding on everyone, on questions of state and local life, organizing their execution, and monitoring the implementation of these decisions. Soviets at all levels are called upon to make much fuller and much more consistent use of the rights vested in them. Out of all the spheres of social life; and there is no sphere that falls outside the soviets' influence, they must devote particular attention now to satisfying the working people's diverse needs and requirements.

The fulfillment of the food program is one of the paramount tasks facing the people's elected representatives. To provide foodstuffs for the population of each republic, kray, and oblast is an urgent task of the day. Furthermore, this must be done primarily through the mobilization of local potential and reserves. Local reserves exist: this is shown by the experience of the many local soviets which approach the discovery of resources creatively, boldly, and on a large scale.

Equally responsible tasks exist in the organization of the production of consumer goods by all industrial enterprises regardless of their departmental subordination. Mutual relations between soviets and central departments on this matter are not simple. Nevertheless, persistence, principledness, and reliance on the power of the law and the prestige of the state demonstrate the possibility, which is shown by practice, of organizing the local production of goods needed by the people.

The solution of practical tasks concerning the construction of housing and social and cultural projects and of all other questions on the basis of Leninist norms and principles of work is directly dependent on the style of work by the soviets, their executive organs, and the apparatus of these organs. For the soviets this means relying on the law in resolving the most vital questions of their territories' development.

It is well-known that the third session examined questions directly or indirectly concerning the observance of legality, particularly in the sphere of environmental protection, which concerns all people. The question of environmental protection was discussed way back at the fourth session of the Supreme Soviet, 8th Convocation. Considerable measures to improve environmental protection legislation were implemented and large-scale practical work was subsequently done in the country. The management system of environmental protection has been improved, and the organs monitoring the utilization and protection of natural assets are operating more actively.

The deputies to the supreme organ of power were least of all consoled by the successes which undoubtedly exist. Many ministries and departments and republican and local organs of power were sharply criticized. Environmental protection legislation is still breached too often, while the soviets and law enforcement organs are insufficiently active in suppressing such instances. It was noted at the session that the soviets often made numerous decisions but are slack in organizing their execution and fail to make full use of their rights. These reproaches are fully in line with the fact to which a CPSU Central Committee plenum drew the preceding session's attention: The organs of power must make fuller use of their powers and be principled bearers of Soviet laws in their territories.

The problems of environmental protection transcend the bounds of individual rayons, oblasts, or republics. This is a statewide, nationwide matter. Furthermore, it is a matter for the whole of mankind. This was also stressed at the Supreme Soviet session. The deputies naturally linked the solution of ecological problems with the struggle for peace, for banning the military and any other hostile use of means of modifying the natural environment. The USSR plays an active part in international cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection and the rational utilization of natural resources, perceiving this as an important factor in the struggle for peace. The discussion of these alarming questions at the highest level and the adoption of specific legal and practical measures to resolve the problems of protecting nature and life on earth are convincing evidence of our country's real involvement in the concerns of all mankind.

The Supreme Soviet session also discussed a report by the USSR procurator general on the activity of his office to supervise fulfillment of the requirements of Soviet legislation concerning the strengthening of law and order and the protection of citizens' rights and legitimate interests. We all know well the support Soviet people have given to the party line of strengthening order in all spheres of life and tightening discipline and organization. The role of law enforcement organs, which operate hand in hand with the public and the labor collectives, is particularly important in this respect. The violation of legal norms in the sphere of economic life is extremely intolerable. The measures for an economic upsurge being planned by the party will be impossible unless legality in all matters is strengthened. Even more intolerable, as was emphasized with the utmost urgency at the session, is the antistate practice of overreporting, false reporting, distortion of state accounts, and so on. It is these violations that often give rise to crimes like bribery and embezzlement.

The USSR Constitution imposes certain obligations on Soviet citizens, but it simultaneously grants extensive rights. When ensuring law and order the organs of power and law enforcement organs, primarily the procurator's office, must be concerned with the strict observance of people's legitimate interests and must react sympathetically to their complaints and petitions. In this matter, too, the soviets must ensure a firm policy of legality and law and order.

The country is now experiencing a responsible period. The party is determining the strategic course for the near and more distant future and elaborating the draft of the new edition of the program which will be adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. A whole range of important tasks is being set for the party, the state, and the whole people. They concern the switch to the tracks of intensive development of the economy, the implementation of a structural reorganization of production, the introduction of efficient forms of management and of labor organization and incentives, the further enhancement of Soviet people's prosperity, and the strengthening of the country's defense capability. It is impossible to overestimate the role of the state and the soviets in all this. Responsible tasks and great deeds lie ahead of them.

NEW FERROUS METALLURGY MINISTER APPOINTED

LD051755 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- announcer-read report]

[Text] In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Serafin Vasilyevich Kolpakov USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ivan Pavlovich Kazanets of his duties as USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy in connection with his retirement on account of his health.

NEW MINISTER OF LIGHT INDUSTRY APPOINTED

LD061327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Grigoryevich Klyuyev minister of light industry of the USSR. The Supreme Soviet Presidium has released comrade Nikolay Nikiforovich Tarasov from the post of USSR minister of light industry in connection with his retirement.

Profile of New Minister

LD061716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Grigoryevich Klyuyev minister of light industry of the USSR.

Vladimir Grigoryevich Klyuyev was born in 1924. He is Ukrainian and has been a CPSU member since 1949. He graduated from Ivanovo Textile Institute and began his labor activity as a foreman at the Krupskaya weaving factory in Ivanovo. He was head of weaving production at the 1 May factory and head of the weaving factory at the Rodniki Bolshevik blending combine, secretary of the combine's party committee and director of the Teykovo cotton combine in Ivanovo oblast. He worked as head of the industrial transportation department of the Ivanovo CPSU Obkom, and then as head of department of the textile industry in Ivanovo CPSU industrial obkom. In 1964 he was elected first secretary of Ivanovo CPSU Gorkom and second secretary of Ivanovo CPSU Obkom. Since July, 1972 he has been first secretary of the Ivanovo CPSU Obkom. He has been awarded 3 Orders of Lenin, an Order of the October Revolution, an Order of the Red Labor Banner and medals. He is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

GEORGIAN CPSU ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD060935 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Tbilisi July 6 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia held a plenary meeting today, at which it examined an organizational issue. The plenum relieved Eduard Shevardnadze of the duties of first secretary and member of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia in connection with his appointment to the post of foreign affairs minister of the USSR.

Dzhumbar Patiashvili, who worked as a secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign affairs minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze addressed the plenum.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS RIVER WORKERS' DAY MEETING

LD052213 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Moscow today dedicated to maritime and River Fleet Workers' Day. Comrade Dolgikh, heads of ministries and departments, socialist competition winners, and representatives of the Moscow public were in the presidium. Comrade Guzhenko, minister of the maritime fleet, delivered a report. It was pointed out at the meeting that the ships of the maritime fleet transport more than one-half of Soviet exported goods and three-quarters of imports. Every year river workers convey hundreds of millions of metric tonnes of freight and over 130 million passengers. Their role in providing the working people of the far north, Siberia, and the Far East with everything necessary is a particularly large one.

NEW TURKMEN SSR KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY NAMED

LD061408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Excerpts] A plenary session of the Turkmen SSR Komsomol Central Committee was held in Ashkhabad today. It discussed tasks of Komsomol organizations before the CPSU Congress. The plenum examined an organizational question: In connection with a transfer to party work, Comrade Charyyeva has been released from the post of first secretary and from membership in the Bureau of the republic's Komsomol Central Committee.

Comrade (Gundogyyev), who worked previously as a senior organizer of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, has been elected first secretary and Bureau member of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee. Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Turkmen SSR, spoke at the plenum.

COSMOS 1665 ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD040730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul (TASS) -- The launch of a routine artificial earth satellite, Cosmos 1665, was carried out in the USSR on Wednesday to continue space research. It was put into orbit with the parameters: initial period of rotation 89.4 minutes; maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 316 km; minimum 208 km; inclination of orbit -- 72.9 degress. The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally.

SALYUT-7 CREW COMPLETES FIRST MONTH IN SPACE

LD051157 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The first month of the space flight of Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh is drawing to a close. Over the period, the crew of the orbital complex have accomplished all the planned activities to bring the "Salyut-7" station into a manned flight mode, have checked in detail the condition of the onboard systems, and carried out a variety of scientific researches and experiments.

The cosmonauts are concluding the unloading of the "Progress-24" transport spacecraft. They have positioned the delivered equipment in the assigned places, replaced three sets of storage batteries on board the station as well as individual instruments units and parts the service life of which ended. The living compartments of the complex have been pressurised by means of oxygen from the containers of the cargo spacecraft.

Planned for today are preventive maintenance work with a system for the regeneration of water from atmospheric moisture, medical checks, including the measurement of body mass and evaluation of the condition of muscles, and physical exercises on the bicycle ergometer and the "running track." The preparation of the united propulsion unit of the station for refuelling has been started. After a check-up of the leak-proofness of the fuelling lines, compressed nitrogen is being pumped out of the fuel tanks.

In the course of the day the cosmonauts continue geophysical experiments under the program for research into the natural resources of the earth and the study of the environment. Visual observations and the photography of individual areas of the Atlantic Ocean are planned.

The flight is proceeding normally. The state of Vladimir Dzhanibekov's and Viktor Savinykh's health is good and they are feeling well.

SOVIETS TEST NEW SPORT AIRCRAFT FOR DOSAAF

LD072051 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian in the "Vremya" newscast at 1430 GMT on 7 July 1985 carries a video report by correspondent Leonid Elin from Tushino airfield on the development of a new sports aircraft, the SU-26.

The correspondent says: "The aircraft was created in a year and in many respects supercedes its predecessors; it is much lighter in weight, since many of its structures, particularly the wings, are made not of metal but of composite materials; visibility has been improved, the floor and sides of the cockpit are transparent; strength and safety have been enhanced". At this point the video shows a pilot climbing into the aircraft, which is a low-wing single-seater monoplane about 20 feet in length; it has a radial engine and a two-blade propellor; the wing span is about 25 feet; there is a Pitot tube on the wing.

As the aircraft performs its maneuvers the correspondent says: "Gaining height rapidly, the pilot starts executing aerobatic exercises with a speed of about 400 km per hour" and continues, "The SU-26 withstands one of the strongest overloads, 1 and 1/2 times more than other sports aircraft. At the same time it has excellent maneuverability, responding to every movement by the pilot in carrying out any figures. Thus the design bureau managed to solve a double task: to create a new machine and at the same time to develop a system for training creative design cadres on serious independent work."

Test pilot Frolov who is interviewed says that the aircraft offers good prospects. He says that work on further improving the SU-26 is to be carried out to offer DOSAAF pilots an even more powerful light and maneuverable aircraft.

TWO EARTHQUAKES FELT, MINOR DAMAGE CAUSED

LD041237 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1130 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Kirovabad (Azerbaijan), 4 July (TASS) -- Seismic stations of Azerbaijan (Transcaucasus) recorded an earthquake at 0330 Moscow time today [2330 GMT on 3 July]. The tremor reached force 5.5 at its epicenter which was located 55 km northwest of Kirovabad, force 5 and 4 respectively in the Shamkhor and Tauz rayon centers situated close to the focus of the earthquake, and force 3 in the towns of Kirovabad and Khanlar.

The natural disaster damaged old buildings. There are no casualties.

Tbilisi, 4 July (TASS) -- An earthquake occurred in Tbilisi at 0908 Moscow time today [0508 GMT]. Within the precincts of the Georgian capital it was felt at force 3-4. The tremor caused no damage to buildings and structures. No one was hurt. The epicenter of the earthquake was located in the spurs of the Great Caucasus Range 80-85 km north east of Tbilisi. In the mountains the tremor was about force 5 to 5.5.